REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

195
Library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,908.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line...................... „ 0-3 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2040 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. Morby, on THURSDAY, the 30th August 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadavie Bay, Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 25th August 1877, at 3 p.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, will sail on the 29th September, and will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,
and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
1,00 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa		Rs. 575
Do.	do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do.	Naples	„ 470
Do.	Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P. Nom.	Commanders.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Macedonia	2272	486	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22d Sept.
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison	18th „	25th „	6th Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „
Austalia	2200	424	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson	6th Oct.	10th Oct.	21st Nov.
Olympia	2050	424	A. Rait	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL ....Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st August 1877. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	31st Aug.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	14th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	540	S. D. Shallard	21st do.
	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	1st Oct.
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 21st August 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	17th Sep. at 3 p.m.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct. 1877.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 24th August 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Ccaptain.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1877

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Room at 1 p. m.

5 bales grey shirtings.
1 case 500 gross buttons.
1 case 100 gross lead pencils.
6 cases fancy goods just landed per Ex. "Palm" consisting of superior kid leather shoes, albums, writing cases, superior cut decanters, music albums, wine, sherry glasses, tumblers, soda water tumblers, watch guards.
1 case fancy goods comprising caps and hats, handkerchiefs, boots, watches, collars, inkstands with plate.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 2nd floor of Messrs. Watson & Co.'s Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the office furniture of Messrs. H. Clason, & Co., (in liquidation) such as, office tables, desks, chairs, screens, presses, iron safe, stove, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

8 cases white shirtings.
3 „ colored prints.
A few samples of piece goods and fancy goods.

For sale a splendid carriage with a pair of horses, good turn out, for particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

A large consignment of Juborg Fabrikker's Danish Beer containing—

About 290 cases quarts beer containing 3 dozen each.
„ 116 „ pints „ 5 „

Also on account of the concerned 26 fire proof iron safes of sizes.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Porcelain and Glasswares, a Handsome English Built Four Seated Carriage, one English built Brougham, a Pair of Handsome Grey Arab Horses, Sets of Double and Single Harness, Valuable Medical Books and Surgical Instruments, &c., at 31 Middle Colaba, near the Post Office.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, carriages, horses, piano, books &c, &c., the property of the late Dr. MacGregor, the same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner services, plated ware, such as cruet stand, bottle stands, coffee pot, a set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, handsomely carved circular, pier, and wine tables, predieu and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, centre ottoman, rich Brussel's carpet, chiffonier, lady's writing tables, a Singer's sewing machine, in working order, four posts bedsteads, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, wardrobes, China camphorwood chest of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice and rare plants, medical and miscellaneous, books, &c., &c.

At 2 P. M.

A handsome English built light four seated open carriage by "Lovel."

A handsome light circular glass fronted office brougham in excellent order.

A pair of well-matched grey Arab carriage horses.
A firstrate Surat milch cow and calf.
Sets of single and double harness, goats, &c.
Also, a sweet toned Cottage Piano by "Collard and Collard.
A well bred black Arab under 5 years, 14-2, and fast.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1877.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Parell Road, (known as Lall Baugh), at Lower Colaba, and at Kirkee.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction by the instructions of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, the following valuable landed properties, in three lots, on three different occasions, namely, lot No. 1, on the 1st of September next, at the premises ; lot No. 2, on the 8th day of September next, at the premises ; and lot No. 3 on the 15th of the same month at the Auctioneers' rooms, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort.

Lot No. 1.

On SATURDAY, the 29th September, 1877, at 4 p.m., at the premises.

Firstly,—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalows, messuages and buildings thereon, and with the private road leading from Parell Road, to Lall Baugh house, situate on the east side of Parell road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, containing by admeasurement 52,700 square yards or thereabouts, and commonly known as "Lall Baugh," and which said piece of land is bounded on the east by a lane dividing the said piece of land from the property of Byee Motlibai, widow of Manockjee Nowrojee Wadia, and Byee Manockbai, widow of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, on the west partly by the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esq., C.S.I., and partly by a private road leading from the public highway to the "Lall Baugh" house, on the north partly by the property of the said Byee Motlibai and Byee Manockbai and partly by the said private road, and on the south by a lane leading from the public highway to the village of Sewree, which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No.

Secondly,—All that piece or parcel of enam ground adjoining Lot No. 1, situate on the east side of Parell Road, containing by admeasurement 44,771-3-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the bungalow, messuage, and buildings standing thereon, which said hereditaments and premises are bounded on the east partly by the said private road and partly by the property of the said Byee Manockbai and Byee Motlibai, on the west partly by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, partly by chawls or buildings belonging to Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, Esq., partly by the compound of the Parell Fire Temple and partly by the compound of Lowjee Wadia's Dispensary, on the north by the property of the said Byee Manockbai and Byee Motlibai, and on the south by the said private road leading to "Lall Baugh" house dividing the first mentioned property from the property of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I., and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 19.

Lot No. 2.

On SATURDAY, the 6th October 1877, at 4 p. m., at the premises.

All the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagees, and all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situated at Lower Colaba, on the east side of a public passage, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 73, containing by admeasurement 232 7-9 square yards, be the same a little, more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Manockjee Dadabhoy, Esq., and Cawnjee Chuttoor, Esq., on the west and north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Mrs. Wise.

Lot No. 3.

On SATURDAY, 13th October 1877, at 4 p.m., at the rooms of the Auctioneers.

All the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagees of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the west side of a public road leading to Kirkee, in the district and sub-district of Havaley Zillah Poona, registered under No. 97, containing by admeasurement 6 acres and 28 goontas, with the messuage, tenement and bungalow standing thereon known by the name of "Frere Lodge," and bounded on the east partly by the public road leading to Kirkee, and partly by vacant ground No. 96 belonging to Cassiram bin Kessowram Patell Seeraolay, on the west partly by the ground of Rajaram bin Nowrojee Patell Seeraolay and partly by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line, on the north by the ground No. 95 belonging to Syajee bin Godjee Patell Byrutt, and on the south by the ground No. 98 belonging to the said Syajee bin Godjee Patell Byrutt.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, Solicitors, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th August 1877.

TEA DEPOT,

32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also Shahjehanpur Sugar in bags, 10 lbs. each, and best Trichinopoly Cigars.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at 3 p. m., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To pass the Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1877.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of the one who retires.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 15th August 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED TEMPORARILY, a SPINNING MASTER and an ENGINEER and MECHANIC for a Spinning and Weaving Mill up-country. Apply in writing with copies of testimonials to "A.," care of *Bombay Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer MANGROVE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th August 1877.

DRILL BOOKS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

FIELD EXERCISE and Evolutions of Infantry ....As. 12
RIFLE EXERCISES and Musketry Instruction ......As. 12

THACKER & Co.,
Opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the Indian Railway and Travellers' Guide to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,

Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 8 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 14 do.

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

JEAN-VINCENT BULLEY'S

PARISIAN TOILET VINEGAR,

AS AN ADJUNCT TO THE DAILY BATH DURING THE HOT WEATHER IS EMINENTLY REFRESHING & SALUBRIOUS, PROMOTING THE FUNCTION OF THE SKIN AND IMPARTING AN AGREEABLE PERFUME TO THE BODY.

Large bottle, Cash.................Re. 1 each.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.	
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 ..Rs.	3	0
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	3	0
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2	10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1	8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0	12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

QUININE ÆRATED TONIC WATER, First introduced into this market by TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), and prepared at their ÆRATED WATER MANUFACTORIES, BYCULLA AND POONA, is supplied largely to the P. & O. Steamers, Clubs, and Messes of Western India.

The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating Water, combined with the constantly increasing sale, testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the Public.

Per dozen, Cash Re. 1

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY SURVEYORS. Apply to ARTHUR W. FORDE, 44, Meadow Street, Bombay.

TWO SEAFARING MEN (having CERTIFICATES of COMPETENCY) are desirous of finding employment in or near Bombay. Address "C. D.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TOBACCO, cut fresh, daily, and retailed at As. 2 to 4 per oz , or your own Tobacco cut up at 4 Annas per lb. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a set of BILLIARD TABLE Lights, complete, almost as good as new. Price Rs. 250. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 2nd Queen's Royal Regt., Poona.

TO BE LET, Two AIRY ROOMS on First Floor of Apollo House. Rent Rs. 30 and 15 respectively per month. Apply on the premises, 2nd Floor, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S," *Bombay Gazette.*

WILL the GENTLEMAN in whose Gharry, while standing at the BUNDER, a PLAN in TIN CASE, &c., was put by MISTAKE on FRIDAY last, be good enough to hand them to Mr. KERNER, of the Refreshment Rooms.

WANTED.

IRRIGATIONAL ENGINEER.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY to SURVEY the PROVINCE of KATTYWAR to ascertain its capabilities for irrigational and storage works, an ENGINEER experienced in irrigation works. Employment for six months with possible extension. Salary Rs. 600 per mensem with travelling allowance Rs. 150 per mensem. Applications to be made with testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER FOR IRRIGATION, Poona, before September 15th.

NOTICES.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A FRESH FRENCH CLASS for beginners will be started next month. Fee for Members Rs. 5 monthly, for others Rs. 6. Apply to the Secretary Y. M. C. A., at the Tract Society's Depot.

AN ELOCUTION CLASS will also be started shortly. For particulars apply to the Secretary Y. M. C. A., at the Tract Society's Depot.

E. H. AITKEN,
August 24. Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY.

IT is hereby notified that, the KHAMGAON STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED on, and after, SATURDAY, the First September 1877, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Khamgaon and the Jalamb Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after FRIDAY, the Thirty-first instant, and on and after SATURDAY, the First September 1877, all notices as to Local and through booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic will, as far as they relate to the line between Jalamb and Khamgaon, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th August 1877.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust is will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality ; whilst their moderate price is a further recommendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.		Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.		NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.		Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 15 lbs. and upwards.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1	14	Rs. 1	12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1	10	Rs. 1	8
Orange Pekoe	1	10	1	8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	8	1	6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	Souchong	1	6	1	4
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the Times of India Office, April 12, 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9	4	9	8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9	12	10	0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11	12	12	0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13	8	14	0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Im. Galls.	8	8	9	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215	8	234	0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

Per Im. Galls.	7	8	8	0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180	4	195	0

CLARETS.

We are now registering orders for the Cold Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 doz.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 46 Im. Galls	131	12	140	0
St. Estephe „ „	181	4	195	0
Catenac „ „	223	8	242	0
St. Julien „ „	254	4	276	0

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane, July 1877.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend :—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING or SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ...Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, or which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ....Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING or HUNTING WATCH.......................Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless	from Rs.	90 to 180
„ „ enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless	„	250 to 600
Gold Calendar Watches		200
„ second independent Watches		250
„ repeaters of every description	from	350 to 800
„ Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar	„	1,200 to 2,000

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

A good silver crystal face Watch ....Rs. 25
„ „ Hunting „ 26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.

A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM „ S. M. gilt frames.
„ „ „ marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

THACKER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

(FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES of all descriptions.

**** Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GUAGES, and a variety of other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STATIONERY

of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.

TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.

POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.

OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,

Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

REVOLVERS,
By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT,

GUNS and RIFLES.
By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS BY TRANTER.

MEERSCHAUM and BRIARBOOT PIPES and CIGAR CASES.

ALBUMS.
FOR PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SCRAPS, &c.
of the best manufacture at all sizes and prices.

Celestial—GLOBES—Terrestrial.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A large new selection of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES, just received which have been marked at very low prices.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Done to order by experienced workmen. Samples of the various kinds Framing can be seen and Estimates given.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 500 always kept in stock, and lists can be sent on application.

Size 8½ by 6½ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON—COLOURED SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.

GOUPIL'S PHOTOGRAPHS
of celebrated Pictures and Classical subjects.

COPELAND'S PARIAN STATUETTES.

A few choice subjects on hand.

NOTE—Messrs. THACKER and Co. have in the press a NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of their Miscellaneous Department, applications for which they will be happy to register.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND LONDON,
OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,

DRESS MAKERS,

SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ....Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. .... „ 350
Do. „ Crystal-Faced Do. Do. .... „ 330
Do. „ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. .... „ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ....Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ....Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance............ „ 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting ....Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance ....Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 125
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches .... „ 65 to „ 75
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches .... „ 50
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ....Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time........................Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ....Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters .... „ 800 to „ 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches .... „ 400 to „ 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers .... 550 „ 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 27TH AUGUST 1877.

Business closed for the holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE British s. s. BENVOIRLICH, 983 tons, Commander T. Evans, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE British s. s. MADRAS, 1,079 tons, Commander W. Richardson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Cochin and Compta, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Commander T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant, from Calcutta, via Galle, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 815 tons, Commander T. Williams, arrived in harbour on the 26th inst., from Kurrachee (24th August), with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. POLAM, 702 tons, Commander R. Axe, arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Cardiff (18th July), via Malta, with a cargo of 1,440 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs McCulloch, Boyts and Co.

THE British s. s. ESTEPONA, 676 tons, Commander L. B. Hubback, arrived in harbour on the 25th inst., from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mrs. Hubback and seventeen deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Zynell Abedin.

THE British s. s. MANGROVE, 1,375 tons, Commander E. Pearse, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (1st August), via Port Said and Suez with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Sharp, Mr. A. H. Baldwin, Mr. Cassabhoy Karsey and six deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Estepona (s)	Hubback	Bussorah, Aug. 7.
26	Calcutta (s)	Nailer	Calcutta, Aug. 12.
	Polam (s)	Axe	Cardiff, July 18.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Aug. 24.
27	Mangrove (s)	Pearse	Liverpool, Aug. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Madras (s)	Richardson	Calcutta via Cochin.
	Benvoirlich (s)	Ewans	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ethiopia, for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Robinia, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
23	Madras(s)	Mitchell	Calcutta, Aug 12.
	Panmure	Downies	London, May 19.
	Czarewitch	Lungley	Moulmein, Aug 11.
	Star of Denmark	Willis	London, May 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
28	Mongolia(s)	....	....
	Arundel	....	....
	Jungfrau	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
24	Bengala	....	London.
25	Stallingbro'(s)	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
24	Arratoon Apcar(s)	....	Calcutta.
	Punjaub (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Maud (s)	....	Calcutta.
25	Lacydon	....	Calingapatam.
	Socotra(s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Surat s—64 bales wool, Allana Munjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—325 cwts sandalwood, Currimbhoy Ebram; 15 bales twist, Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

- Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·846
Temperature of the Air .... 82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 77·3
Dew Point .... 75·4
Relative humidity of Air .... ·804
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) .... 87·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.) 80.2
General Direction of wind ......W, WNW, NNW, NNE, SE, S
Movement of wind in 24 hours 315
f Rain .... 0·09
Total fall during month .... 3·09
" " " year .... 49·21
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 27th August .... 0·30

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 22.

McCausland, Major R A, on sick leave, from Kirkee.

AUGUST 23.

Baker, Lt, R A, on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 24.

Chaloner, Lt, Royal Arty, on private leave, from Kurrachee.
Fuller, Lt, 3rd K O Hussars, on leave, from Malleraum.
Maitland, Lt, 3rd Sind Horse, on sick leave, from Jacobabad.

AUGUST 26.

Beazby, Major A A G A,D, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 25.

Lester, Surgeon, 35th Regt M N I, on medical certificate, to England.
Colvin, Major, 7th Fusiliers, on leave, to Poona.
Amherst, Lt, 7th R E, on leave, to Poona.
Thatcher, Col, 20 Regt N I, on leave, to Poona.
Ellaby, Major, R A, on duty, to England.

AUGUST 26.

Lechmere, Capt, 20th Regt N I, on leave, to Tanna.
Hall, Major, Dy Adjt Genl. of the Army, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 27.

Beazby, Major, A A G N D A, on leave, to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Aug 25.)

One year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate, has been granted to Mr J A Jeffreys, c. s. Assistant Commissioner, Hoshangabad. The usual subsidiary leave, is also granted.

The six months' leave on urgent private affairs granted to the Rev T D Gray, Chaplain of Jubbulpore, has been commuted into eight months' furlough on private affairs.

The following Officers stand posted to the Wardha Valley State Railway Division:—Mr J Steel, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade. Mr J Y Davidson, Executive Engineer, 4 Grade. Mr B P Milsom, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Aug. 23.)

Mr R T Burney, Officiating Superintendent of the Chamba State is confirmed in his appointment, vice Colonel B T Reid, retired.

Mr J S Mackay, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is promoted from the 3rd Grade to the 2nd Grade.

Mr E B Francis, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Sub-division of Rupar, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Rohtak, as a temporary arrangement.

The Hon the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to make the following promotions in the Punjab Commission, vice Mr R T Burney, appointed Superintendent of the Chamba State:—Major L J H Grey, C S I, Deputy Commissr, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commssr, 2nd Class. Mr J Frizelle, Judicial Assistant, 1st Grade, to be Deputy Commissr, 3rd Class. Mr G Smyth, Judicial Assistant, 2nd Grade, to be Judicial Assistant, 1st Grade. Mr F P Beachcroft, Judicial Assistant, 3rd Grade, to be Judicial Assistant, 2nd Grade. Captain C H T Marshall, Assistant Commissr, 1st Class, to be Judicial Assistant 3rd Grade. Mr A W Stogdon, Assistant Commissr, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissr, 1st Class. Mr W Jenkyns, Assistant Commissr, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissr, 2nd Class.

The Hon the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following promotion in the Punjab Commission, vice Mr F E Moore, deceased: Mr W Coldstream, Deputy Commissr, 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissr, 2nd Class. Mr W M Young, Assistant Commissr, 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissr, 3rd Class. Mr F D'O Bullock, Assistant Commissr, 1st Class, to be Deputy Commissr, 1st Class. Mr D C J Ibbetson, Assistant Commissr 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissr, 2nd Class.

Surgeon J Young, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bahawalpur, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Gujranwala.

Surgeon-Major T Ringer is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Gurdaspur (Dalhousie).

Mr C M Burton, Extra Assistant Commissr 2nd Class, 1st Grade to be Extra Assistant Commissr, 1st Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr A C Marshall, Extra Assistant Commissr 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissr, 2nd Class, 1st Grade.

GUZERAT SKY MEETING.

21ST AUGUST.
ARAB DERBY.
Haphazard.
PONY RACE.
Periwinkle.
CHARGERS STAKES.
Morassa.

2ND DAY, 22ND AUGUST.
GUZERAT CUP.
Haphazard.
BROACH PURSE.
The Snark.
SURAT PURSE.
Grey Beard.

3RD DAY, 25TH AUGUST.

1ST RACE, 4-30 P. M.—Free Welter Handicap for Arabs only. Rupees 100 presented by Mr. Daunt, with Rupees 200 added from the Fund. Distance 3 Furlongs—top weight 13 stone highest acceptance, if under, to be raised to 13 stone, the others in proportion. Starting Sweep of Rupees 25 to go to the 2nd Horse.

		st.	lbs.		
Major Jopp's	g a h Il Bario	11	7	Mr Holland	1
Mr Hatherly's	g a h Grey Beard	12	4	Owner	2
Royal Confederacy's	g a h Haphazard	13	0	Captain Westmacott	3
Mr Dalzell's	c a h Glencoe	12	7	Mr Reilly	0

2ND RACE, 5 P. M.—Free Pony Handicap—½ Mile heats the first 2 heats to be run off without dismounting. Rupees 75 from the Fund. Entrance Rupees 10.

		st.	lbs.		
Mr Holland's	c cb p The Snark	11	4	Owner	1
Capt Des Barres'	c cb p The Rat	10	7	Mr Leckie	2
Mr Gibbs'	c cb p Squeaks	10	7	Mr Reilly	3

3RD RACE, 5-30 P. M.—Free Waler Handicap—1 Mile. Rupees 150 from the Fund.

		st.	lbs.		
Capt Westmacott's	b w h Morassa (late Roederer)	12	0	Owner	1
Mr Dalzell's	b w h Banker	14	0	Mr Davis	2
Mr Olivier's	b w m Norma	11	4	Mr Dalzell	0
Mr Giles'	c w h Artaxerxes	9	7	Mr Banister	0

4TH RACE, 6 P. M.—A match for Rupees 100; (½ forfeit), ½ Mile over 6 flights of Hurdles.

		st.	lbs.		
The Royal Confederacy's	g a h Haphazard	10	11	Mr Reilly	1
Mr Hatherly's	g a h Grey Beard	10	9	Owner	2

5TH RACE, 6-30 P. M.—A match for Rupees 50, distance ½ mile.

		st.	lbs.		
Capt Westmacott's	g cb p Periwinkle	11	7	Owner	1
Mr Banister's	b cb p Jon Duan	11	5	Owner	2

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST—SEPT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .... 1st, 2h. 6·5m. a. m.
New Moon .... 7th, h. 51·7m. p. m.
First Quarter .... 14th, 8h. 59 2m. p. m.
Full Moon .... 22nd, 8h. 26·0m. p. m.
Last Quarter .... 30th, 11h. 11·5m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
August.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 28	......	5 45	6 16	1 29 m 1 29 a	7 28 m 7 46 a
Wed. 29	English Mail expected.	5 46	6 16	2 4 m 1 54 a	8 0 m 8 20 a
Th. 30	......	5 46	6 15	2 50 m 2 19 a	8 36 m 8 58 a
Fri. 31	......	5 46	6 14	3 44 m 2 48 a	9 20 m 9 44 a
Sept. Sat. 1	......	5 46	6 13	4 51 m 3 35 a	10 19 m 10 48 a
Sun. 2	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 47	6 12	6 20 m 5 1 a	11 50 a
Mon. 3	......	5 47	6 12	7 44 m 7 4 a	0 11 m 1 38 a

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request.

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS., THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

ADAM—August 8th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Major Adam, of a daughter.

BURKE—August 13th, at Deesa, the wife of Mr. J. P. Burke, Government Telegraph Department, of a daughter.

McKENZIE—August 7th, at Tank Bunder, the wife of Mr. A. McKenzie, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ELLIOTT—August 23rd, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Mr. J. Elliott, Superintendent, Male Normal School, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

McKENZIE—MARSDEN—August 22nd, at Baptist Chapel, Bangalore, by the father of the bride, J. J. McKenzie of Amutty, Coorg, to Mary, 2nd daughter of the Rev. E. Marsden.

DEATH.

SHARP—August 24th, at Pothanore, Janet Nanson, daughter of the Rev. J. Sharp, Madras Railway Chaplain, aged six months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1877.

THE telegrams from England which we publish this morning show that the run of good fortune that recently set in for the Turks has by no means deserted them up to the present time. The re-capture of the Schipka Pass by Suleiman Pasha's army is—if the report is true, and there are good reasons why it should be received with caution—one of the most important features of the campaign, and makes it a certainty that the war cannot be brought to a close this year unless the Russians, thinking they have had enough of it, offer to treat for peace—which is but a remote contingency. The fighting in the Pass must have been of a very determined and bloody character, and the Turks cannot but have suffered severely in achieving their victory. The struggle appears to have commenced on or about the 20th inst. and to have been carried on for several days. On the first day the Russians would appear to have made sorties to deter the Turks from making further advances, and when these were repulsed the Russians had to retire behind the fortifications which they had the forethought to construct when it became apparent that both the northern and southern ends of the Pass were menaced by Turkish troops. Suleiman Pasha seems to have lost no time in following up his advantage. Even the Russian official despatches bear testimony to the vigour displayed by the Turks in attacking the fortifications, for they say that though many of the Russian officers were killed, the losses of the Turks were "enormous." Suleiman Pasha says that on the 21st his troops fought for fourteen hours, and scaled the heights of the Pass, but that they were unsuccessful in carrying the Russian entrenchments. The 22nd may have been passed in fighting also, although neither the Turkish nor the Russian despatches appear to have mentioned any hostilities taking place on that day. But the 23rd was a day of heavy fighting. The Russians once more made unsuccessful sorties, and once more had to retire to their fortifications. The fighting lasted from an early hour in the morning until noon, by which time the Russians, though still holding their ground, found they had "lost heavily." Probably Suleiman carried the Russian positions on the following day before the enemy had time to repair the damage done to their fortifications, and the small army, terribly weakened by the losses which Suleiman's pertinacious assaults had inflicted on it, was defeated, and once more the Schipka Pass passed into Turkish possession. The force which General Gourko originally threw into the Pass has been estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000 men, many of whom were lost in the fighting which took place near Eski Saghra; while Suleiman's army, together with the remnants of Raouf Pasha's army, could not have numbered less than 60,000 men. That the Russians could have withstood for such a length of time the attacks of an enemy so much superior numerically shows what a determined resistance they must have made, and we should not be surprised to hear that the losses of the Turks have been enormous in comparison with the actual number of Russians placed *hors de combat*. With General Doroschinky and the majority of the officers killed there is very little hope of General Gourko's brilliant feat ending in anything but an unmitigated disaster. The remains of the little army that has fought so well must either surrender *en bloc*, or be cut to pieces, for while Suleiman Pasha is behind them, with his victorious army, it is now reported, although the other day Gabrova was said to be in the possession of a Russian General, that the northern, or Gabrova end, of the Pass is occupied by another army of Turks. The fact that the retreat of the remains of General Gourko's force is cut off shows that a serious blunder has been committed by the Russian Generals, who ought to have made every possible exertion to secure a direct line of communication between the Schipka Pass and Tirnova. They appear to have permitted General Gourko's force to remain isolated in a dangerous situation, and now that unfortunate force will have to pay the penalty of the mistake. It may be that an effort will yet be made to cover the retreat of the Schipka Pass army, but we suspect it is now too late; although, at the same time, it seems certain that the next great fighting we hear of will take place between Gabrova and Tirnova. If the Turkish Commander-in-Chief is still so far away from the Schipka Pass as Eska Djuma, where it is reported he has won a great victory over a powerful Russian force operating from Rasgrad, the Russian army assembled near Tirnova seems to have only Osman Pasha to interfere with it in a march up to the Schipka Pass. The victory claimed at Selvi by the Russians may have been over a portion of Osman's army, which is known to have been moving from Plevna in that direction; but this could scarcely have been a defeat of Osman's main army, or we should have heard more about it. Therefore the war news of the next few days ought to show very important results, as the Russians are bound to prevent, if they can, a junction between the victors of Plevna and the Schipka Pass. We observe that since the above was written a telegram mentions that the report of Suleiman Pasha's capture of the Schipka Pass has not been confirmed; but we think, considering the smallness of the Russian force, the great numerical superiority of Suleiman Pasha's army, and the serious effects which four or five days' serious fighting must have had upon the Russian force—the losses in which are admitted by Russian official despatches to have been heavy—it is possible enough that the Turkish General has really captured the Pass. However, the non-confirmation of Suleiman Pasha's report ought to have the weight which the circumstance deserves.

The Turkish victory in Armenia makes the failure of the campaign there still more apparent, and if Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha's statements are true, we do not see what else the Russians can do than withdraw their forces from that part of the world. The victory which the same General gained on the 18th the Russians have endeavoured to explain away by representing that they had only intended to draw out the Turkish troops from the vicinity of Kars in order to give General Tourgakasoff an opportunity of attacking them from another quarter. The fact remained, however, that the affair was a heavy Russian defeat. This second defeat, combined with the Russian retreat from Zewin and the victories of Dervish Pasha in the north, near Batoum, destroys all chance of the Russians reaching Erzeroum or taking Kars this season, and there is nothing for them to do but to retire from a scene in which they have suffered so many losses and won so little glory. The General, Tchouchovasoff, whose death in the battle of Kiziltepe is reported, is in all probability General Tourgakasoff, one of the youngest and most dashing of the Russian Generals, who won a victory at Bayazid on the 10th July—an affair which obtained him a considerable reputation and the praises of the Grand Duke. The loss of such a General, especially when General Loris Melikoff's excessive caution is causing him to be looked upon with distrust by his troops, will be severely felt. We can scarcely imagine that Ahmed Mukhtar owes his victories to the numerical superiority of the forces before Kars, because the Russians were still left with a very powerful remnant of the 100,000 men with which they invaded Armenia. Six weeks ago the Turkish force before Kars was said to amount to 30 battalions, 18 field and six mountain guns, one regiment of Regular and 3,500 Irregular Cavalry. The garrison of Kars, a moiety of which could always be pushed forward to join in any fight that might occur, amounted to 29 battalions of Infantry, five field batteries, one regiment of Regular Cavalry, and 280 siege guns. Major-General Mustafa Jawet Pasha was expected from Gulentab with three more battalions, so that if the siege of Kars were raised, Mukhtar Pasha would be able to follow up the Russians, who are said to contemplate falling back on Goomri, with 48 battalions, at least, 48 field guns, and 4,500 Cavalry. As for the strength of the Russians besieging Kars, they were said to have at least 40 battalions of Infantry, three regiments of Dragoons, 15 regiments of Cossacks, and 80 field guns. On the whole, therefore, Ahmed Mukhtar's victory was probably won solely on the merits of the troops engaged. The next news we should hear from Armenia is the complete raising of the siege of Kars, and the retreat of the Russians towards their own frontier; so that on the whole, affairs look anything but well for Russia either in Bulgaria or Armenia.

THE public impression about the allegations of atrocities committed by the Turks, and the counter-allegations of a similar character made by the Turks against the Russians, has been that it is just a case of "six of one and half-a-dozen of the other." Atrocity-manufacturing has recently come to be looked upon as a regular business. The correspondents with the Turkish army who get the most privileges are said to be the most successful Russian atrocity-mongers, and it is asserted that the same is the case with the correspondents who are permitted to accompany Russian troops. It is now amusing to see what importance both Russians and Turks are attaching to atrocities, each side apparently hoping for the countenance of England in proportion as it is successful in blackening the character for humanity of its antagonist. The *Times'* leader-writers and correspondents are never weary of recounting instances of Turkish atrocity, and other papers, such as the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Daily Telegraph*, are just as ardent denouncers of Russian atrocities. A correspondent, writing recently from Pera, said that shameful means are taken to fill the capitals of Europe with stories of atrocious infamies which never were perpetrated. In one case, it is said, a correspondent had a telegram drawn up for him "crammed full of Russian atrocities," and that it was only by an artifice he was able to keep it back. In another instance a correspondent is actually said to have consented to telegraph to his paper any "atrocities" that might be dictated to him by the Turkish authorities. Such a man might be said to find his bread-and-butter in atrocities. Still another correspondent is accused of getting hold of the letter of a brother scribe and peppering it up with a few highly-seasoned atrocities which would have horrified the journal to which it was addressed. The fraud was accidentally discovered, and the atrocities were cut out. Such atrocities in special correspondence we have never heard the like of, and if atrocities can have such a demoralising effect upon writers who are supposed to be gentlemen, it need not be wondered at if they have a very sorrowful effect upon ignorant soldiers whose sympathies are ever ready to inflame their passions and imaginations. The Russians, it appears, are equally anxious to have Turkish atrocities manufactured; but the Turks have here the better of them, because whenever they find a correspondent indulging in atrocity writing, they refuse to send his telegrams until all the atrocity business is omitted from them. The Bashi-Bazouks have earned a singularly bad name for their barbarous conduct, but the appearance of the Cossacks among the Russian forces was a God-send to the Russian atrocity makers, who at once said that a Cossack was just as inhuman as any Bashi-Bazouk. The Russians say that the character of the poor Cossack has been sadly vilified, and the statement finds acceptance with an individual or a newspaper just as he or it happens to be a believer in the virtues of either the Russians or the Turks. The Russians protest so much against the charges of cruelty hurled against them that they publish the interesting fact that in order to be humane they have even altered on the field of battle tactics which might have secured them a victory. Thus, after the defeat of the Russians at Zewin, in Asia Minor, the *Times'* correspondent asked General Loris Melikoff why such and such a movement was not made, and the General at once seized on the opportunity to complain of the brutality of the Turks. Had it not been for his desire to take all his wounded with him, he might easily have reached Erzeroum; but the Turk was such a bad man, and so opposed to the character of the Russian, that General Melikoff felt he dared not leave single wounded soldier in any village to which the enemy had access. Therefore, he had to retreat instead of advance. This he thought was most unfair, because the Russians were always in the habit of taking as much care of Turkish wounded prisoners as they did of their own.

It is obvious that where there is acknowledged to be so much hard-swearing, the people of England ought to be very cautious in permitting their feelings to shape a policy regarding either Russia or Turkey. The eagerness displayed by both sides to point out each other's infamy shows that Russia and Turkey suspect that England's policy may be purely an emotional one, and that it will be thrown into the balance against whichever side has been shown to be most active in committing murders and outrages on defenceless villagers. Such a fact ought to make England take good heed of what she does, and should warn her that, atrocities here or atrocities there, the only reasonable policy she can pursue is one that will have her own interests for a foundation. Let her accept atrocities as the melancholy necessity of a war waged between two of the least civilised nations in Europe; but let her beware, in spite of what Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues may say, of making a belief in the utter inhumanity either of Turk or Russ a guide to lead her to interference on behalf of one or the other. Recently the Russians were fiercely accused by the Turks of having committed terrible outrages in Bulgaria, and a number of special correspondents put their names to a document solemnly testifying that these barbarities had been actually committed by the Russian troops. Public excitement had scarcely subsided over this subject before the world was horrified with accounts of a wholesale massacre of defenceless people by Turkish troops. It was even said that as many as 12,000 persons had been massacred in cold blood by the Turks; and if this was the case, one of the greatest atrocities heard of in the nineteenth century was committed, and a foul blot cast alike upon the ruthless character of the present war and the character of humanity. It may turn out, however, that after all, this wholesale butchery was but a feat of some Turkish atrocity-manufacturer. The whole atrocity atmosphere is so darkened with falsehoods that it is next to impossible for a person at a distance to know what is true and what is not. Apparently nothing could have appeared more certain a few weeks ago than that Russian troops had been acting with conspicuous ferocity both in Bulgaria and Roumelia. Correspondents swore to the fact, and even the political enemies of the Turk ceased to view them with such abhorrence as they used to do. Now, however, it would appear that no Russian atrocities were committed. Colonel Wellesley, the English *attaché* with the Russian headquarters, whose recent quarrel with the Russian Commander-in-Chief was certainly not calculated to bias him in favour of the Muscovites, proceeded to England to inform the Government upon the events of the war, and he now denies the alleged cruelties practised by the Russians in Bulgaria and Roumelia. There is every reason to believe that the Turk has recently developed his innate fierceness, which, combined with the fanatical form the war has assumed and the strong religious prejudices and animosities of which he is capable, could not be expected to make him a generous foe. All the great European Powers, it seems, have now combined in warning the Porte of the cruel treatment the Turkish soldiery are inflicting upon their prisoners—a warning at which recent successes in the field may tempt the Sultan to snap his fingers; but nevertheless such a formal and unanimous diplomatic representation shows there is a feeling spreading throughout Europe that the Turks have been more brutal than their antagonists. This suggests the proper solution of the atrocity business. The gross inhumanity of the Turk may be a reason for the combination of the civilised Powers of Europe to suppress him; but, putting aside the contradictory character of all the atrocity reports which have been distributed in England, Her Majesty's Government have no good reason for standing forth as the special champion of humanity in a matter which concerns equally every civilised Government. Hence, Turkish atrocities or no Turkish atrocities, the sole incentive which England can have for interfering in the present struggle must be the imperilment of her interests in the East.

INDE AND HIMALAYA.

BY THE COUNT GOBLET D'ALVIELLA.

THE Count Goblet d'Alviella was in India during the visit of the Prince of Wales, and has written a book (published at Paris) which has much disappointed us. When a Frenchman writes about Englishmen we expect to be amused and enlivened by his criticisms, and instructed in many things that we never knew before—if we can only believe them. We expect to be a little bullied about politics and morals, to be laughed at immensely for our manners, and to have our sky compared to a piece of slate-coloured paper with a red wafer stuck in the centre—a simile by the way that French writers have been making for the last hundred and fifty years. We expect the book in fact to be full of blunders, with a more or less pronounced aroma of national rivalry. Even Mr. Tain's work, true and penetrating as it was in its general estimate of the English nation, can scarcely claim exemption from certain prejudices which have been hitherto considered engrained in the French nature. When we say, then, that Count d'Alviella's book has disappointed us, we mean to pay him a considerable compliment. If we do not find him agreeably frivolous in tone, and making the reader merry with flutterings of half-sarcastic, half-sentimental description, he gives us far more gratification by his fair and candid treatment of a subject not to be mastered by only a few weeks of personal observation, and by most people not to be mastered at all.

M. d'Alviella, indeed, has essayed, and with success, to render his work a permanent authority upon India as it is under English rule. Whatever he may have done in his travelling notes, here he only mentions the Prince of Wales incidentally from time to time—which is a great relief in itself;—and he deals but little with the lighter aspects of the scenes and adventures through which he passed. Thus it is that you read the book with an interest which we are afraid few French travellers can command—the interest attaching to a thing that is real and is meant to be so.

Not, however that the Count, who devotes much attention to politics in these pages, affects any superiority to social matters. He begins by giving us a very acceptable account of Bombay, where he landed in October 1875. He came by the Peninsula and Oriental ("ou plus simplement la P. et O.") Company, but is well informed as to the respective merits of the other companies on the same service. His choice was perhaps the cause of some little embarrassment to which he refers. His fellow passengers were principally "Anglo-Indian functionaries" returning from leave to England, and what struck him most in his conversations with them was "the divergence of their judgment and even of their information." Later experience probably told our author, as it has told others, that this "divergence" is the great difficulty that the wisest among us had in believing anything we hear about the country. The author gained an advantage from his perplexity at once, for it taught him, he tells us, the difficulty of impartial appreciation, and the peril of generalization in a country so differing in races, languages, religion, and manners.

M. d'Alviella was as pleasingly disappointed with Bombay as we have been with his book. He expected "to find an English town, or at most an Arab town, modified by European influence, a counterfeit Liverpool or London adapted to the exigencies of the climate, with the addition of a little Mogadar and a little Alexandria—the streets sombre, uniform, without projections or windows, and all activity confined to the shops on the ground floor. What was my surprise when quitting the large streets and vast squares of the Fort, I found myself for the first time among the splendours of the 'Thousand and one nights,' which after having cradled my infancy in an Orient of the fancy had not in later times spoiled the Orient of the reality." He is charmed with the infinite variety and picturesque aspect of the bazaars, the rich tones that everywhere strike the eye, the diversity of the nations represented in the streets, as shown by the varied character of their costumes. It would be difficult, he considers, to find any bazaars in the world—Turk or Arab—to equal those of Bombay for the peculiar effects which so forcibly strike the new comer, and are so soon lost to the accustomed eye of the resident.

Our author was delighted with Malabar Hill, when he went there to take his letters of introduction—with the gardens as well as the houses and the means taken in the latter to counteract the effects of the heat. But he somewhat exaggerates the prevalence of punkahs, which are less generally used in Bombay than in most other parts of India. His description generally is so accurate as not to be worth quoting—it may be so easily imagined by most of our readers. Referring to the heat, he asks a question which we often ask ourselves and one another. How is it, he asks, that the English, who know how to adapt the material conditions of their dwellings to the exigencies of the climate, are so obstinate in conserving in their personal habits, ways of life quite incompatible with an eastern sky? The only time of the day, he goes on to say, when a European can allow himself the salutary exercise of walking, especially in the summer, is from five to eight in the morning. But how can he rise with the dawn when, after having dined at eight o'clock, he has stayed at the club, or a ball, until the middle of the night? Again, the author remarks, all the doctors agree that the climate requires but little food, especially of an animal kind. The natives, of whom the lower classes do the hardest of hard work, live upon little more than rice; but the English regimen is precisely that of home—in token of which the author treats us to the daily bill of fare of an Anglo-Indian establishment. "At six or seven in the morning there is *chota hazari*, coffee or tea, with bread and butter, and sometimes eggs are added. At nine, breakfast, *à la fourchette*. At two, tiffin, with soup, cold meat, curry, fruits, &c. At seven or eight o'clock, a complete dinner. At nine or ten o'clock, tea, with biscuits, without counting supper probably, at a ball." And here the Count becomes rather hard upon a popular frailty. "One would suppose," he says, "that on such provocation the liver, the intestines, and the nervous system, would soon break out into a state of open rebellion, without counting the effects of B. and S., [it is the author, not ourselves, who initializes the words,] the favourite drink of Anglo-Indians, which in the beginning means a little brandy with a great deal of soda, and in the end a little soda with a great deal of brandy." The author also objects to the necessity for paying visits in the heat of the day, to the conventional clothes, and especially to the chimney pot hat. Like all new-comers, he has the privilege to lecture and advise us; and we have all lectured and advised ourselves upon the same matters with as little effect as is likely to fall to his share. But in the case of B. and S. he admits that he accommodated himself to the general custom; so we may suppose him to have been equally complaisant in other respects.

To one institution of Bombay he gives unqualified praise. The Byculla Club he describes as a real palace, admirably adapted to the exigencies of the climate. But he pays more attention to matters of more public importance. He explains to his readers the varieties of caste, and, *apropos* to the Hindus, gives a sufficiently graphic account of a visit to Pinjrapole. A wedding in the family of Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy receives a similar mark of attention; and he gives a good account of the Parsees, with a deserved tribute to the character of the first Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. He was present at a garden party at Government House, which he describes. The Prince of Wales arrived during the author's stay at Bombay; and he gives a brief glance at the festivities that followed, being apparently most impressed with the entertainment given to the school children, which leads him to an examination of our system of education, of which he speaks in high terms. His account of the caves of Elephanta will be principally interesting to those who have not visited the place. What he says of Baroda is not to be challenged for its accuracy, and the fair manner in which he reviews the question between the ex-Gaekwar and the English Government, the trial, and the subsequent administration of the State. After a visit to Goa and Ceylon, M. d'Alviella made an excursion to Hyderabad. Here he was received with much distinction both at the Native Court and the Residency, and was appropriately impressed with the grandeur of both. In a detailed history of the question concerning the Berars, he gives every credit to the British Government for their manner of dealing with it; and the subject leads him to a general consideration of our relations with the native Princes, written in a spirit which is very gratifying to hear from a foreigner, and very respectful to English rule, as indeed are his political reflections generally. He especially commends the attention paid to the education and training of young native princes as an earnest of our future policy.

The author's visit to Calcutta leads him to equally liberal reflections upon the organism of the Supreme Government. The Anglo-Indian Administration he says is an edifice built stone by stone, its many colours and its irregularities fully apparent, but also sources of value and strength. He exaggerates the jealousy between the official and the non-official classes, which applies to the past rather than to the present time, and that he is not very sound upon this subject might be guessed from his statement that no man can be admitted a member of either of the clubs unless he is in the service of Government. The mistake is, of course, caused by one of the Calcutta clubs being a service club, like many clubs at home, of whose exclusiveness nobody would think of complaining.

The author made one discovery in Calcutta which we think is contrary to the impression of most people—that the Anglo-Indians in that city retain their healthy English complexions with more success than their compatriots in any other part of India. This may be a consequence of the improved sanitary arrangements of the locality—the drainage and water supply, which has done so much for the public health. If it be so, times have certainly changed since feeble jesters used to call Calcutta the "City of Palaces."

We should be glad to accompany our author in his journey from Calcutta to the North-West, and give our readers an idea of his reflections at Cawnpore, Lucknow, Delhi, Agra, and the various scenes he visited *en route*. But space forbids; and we can only note that he is well acquainted with the history of the country through which he passed—especially of those parts which have been made doubly memorable by the mutinies. And in referring to the events of which the several localities were the scene, it is gratifying to find that he does all honour to the brave men who had to stem the tide of rebellion, and spares us any repetition of the nauseous moralising in which some of our countrymen have indulged under similar circumstances. Yet it would be comparatively excusable in a foreigner to suggest that perhaps the Cawnpore massacre was a punishment for our own cruelty and misrule!

M. d'Alviella intimates to us in his "Avant Propos" that he considers the chapters devoted to his expedition to Sikhim the most valuable part of his work; and they are certainly abounding in interest to the reader. He had peculiar facilities afforded him by Mr. Ware Edgar for gaining a personal knowledge of the Budhist monasteries; and of these he has furnished very curious accounts. The expedition to Sikhim concluded the author's adventures in India. Thence he returned to Darjeeling, descended the Himalayas, and embarked for Europe at Bombay.

M. d'Alviella devotes a concluding chapter to a somewhat difficult subject of speculation—nothing less than the future of English domination in India. He begins with a pithy remark. "Englishmen," he says, "have often asked, during my voyage, what it was that struck me most in India. I might have replied by modifying the famous *mot* of the Doge at the Court of Louis XIV., that it was to see them there, and especially to see them remain. And by this I should only have paid them a disguised compliment; for the persistence and especially the adhesion (*affermissement*) of their domination over two hundred and fifty millions of Hindus, held in check by an army of scarcely sixty thousand Europeans, proves not only the extreme docility of the population, but implies on the face of it a Government at once wise and energetic." Then referring to the anomalous administration of the country, he proceeds:—"Happily the English have precisely the qualities, and even the defects, most favourable for success under similar conditions. A practical sense which saves them from sacrificing facts to principles, at the same time a respect for the law which prevents despotism from degenerating into tyranny, a sentiment of administrative integrity which approaches puritanism, a long habit of religious toleration, a permanence of traditions which makes up by continuity for slowness of reform, enough of conscience to labour seriously for the moral emancipation of its subjects, and enough of pride to be superior to their perpetual flatteries as to their repressed rancours,—these natural dispositions to some extent predisposed the Englishman to seat his Empire of India on the most solid foundations that can be hoped for by a foreign domination. Even the impossibility of perpetuating the European family in this enervating climate, and, by consequence, the necessity for the governing class to recruit itself unceasingly in the bosom of the mother country, if it contributes to maintain the separation between the conquered and the conquerors, operates on the other hand to preserve the latter from the degeneration common to all the races who have preceded in the subjection of the Hindu Peninsula, at the same time that they preserve the sacred fire of their patriotism and their national traditions."

After reviewing, with evident knowledge of his subjects, the progress of the people under our rule, and touching upon some of the social problems of the day, M. d'Alviella proceeds to remark: "The master is rarely popular, even with those who could not do without him, and especially when he seeks to make people happy against their will. Moreover, even setting aside the collision which was necessary for the introduction of a regular and scientific Government among peoples habituated to the simple and easy administration of an Oriental despotism, the English have nothing to gain for the conqueror the sympathies of the conquered. While enforcing the regeneration of India by the influence of their superior civilization, they make him feel too much that they are conscious of this superiority. '*Les Anglais sont juste, mais pas bon*' ('the English are just but not kind'): this reflection has been addressed to me in terms nearly identical, at Calcutta, at Bombay, at Ceylon, everywhere, in short, where I have encountered natives whom an exceptional education, independence of position, and perhaps my quality as a foreigner, put at their ease to reply to me with authority and frankness. More than once I have seen Englishmen comport themselves to natives of high rank in a manner that among us would not be endured by a valet or a coachman. No doubt the functionaries whose position places them in communication with the native element exert themselves to treat that element with all the regards of Oriental politeness; but they guard themselves against advances upon the ground of private relations, they hold carefully to the privacy of their own interiors, and they instinctively avoid personal contact, even in their excursions by railway, where, characteristically enough, you never see Europeans and natives occupying the same compartment. It seems that while sapping the hierarchy of native society, the English have constituted themselves a new caste, founded no more on religious tradition, but on the colour of the skin and the pride of the race. I know not in all history an analogous domination where matrimonial alliances have been so rare between the ancient national aristocracy and the *parvenus* of conquest. Even the class of Eurasians, or mixed blood, who owe their origin to irregular relations between Europeans and natives, far from constituting a bond of union, are equally repulsed, in a social point of view, by the two races from which they issue. On whichever side we turn we fail to find any affinity, any sympathy, any *lien*, moral or political, which could retain the populations of India under the supremacy of England, when these two hundred and fifty millions of Asiatics, guarded by less than a hundred thousand Europeans, shall awake to the consciousness of their rights and their strength. All that we can hope is that this revolution—perhaps very far off still—may not be precipitated by exterior complications; for, in order that India may one day play her part in the general development of humanity, the English should be allowed time to achieve the work of education—political and social,—that they alone are able to bring to a good end."

We have translated these extracts at length because they contain a great deal of truth, and because that part of the truth which is least pleasant is the more worthy of attention considering that it comes from a writer whose sound and thoughtful qualities are manifest throughout his pages, and who has shown himself superior to many prejudices too common among his country men. They will assist the reader, too, in forming an impression of the character of a very valuable and interesting work. In parting with the volume, we should not omit to notice that it is enriched with some admirable illustrations of scenery by Henri de Montaut.

SPECIAL RAIN REPORTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHOWNUGGUR, AUG. 27, 9-5 A. M.

YESTERDAY light but steady rain fell all around. This morning increasing fall. Clouds heavy.

BROACH, AUG. 26, 10 A. M.

OUR worst fears are allayed! It has been raining here since 4 o'clock this morning without intermission, and it seems as if we shall have a continuance. No crop has been irrecoverably damaged on this side except rice in some parts. The cotton plants are flourishing.

SURAT, AUG. 26, 11 A. M.

RAIN set in about 5 a. m., and is continuing to rain up to the time of despatch of this letter. There is every prospect of a continuous heavy fall. The cotton plants, which would have perished in a few days, are saved, and the outturn in the Broach and Surat districts will be much larger than was expected a day or two since. The ryots will now be able to plough their land and sow their winter grain crops.

DHULIA, AUG. 26.

FOR the last two days we have been blessed with a copious fall of rain, and the grain-market has in consequence fallen. Every one looks hopeful now, except the grain-dealers, who appear down-cast and bewildered at such an unexpected turn of affairs, having hoarded up a large quantity of grain in anticipation of a year of famine. Prospects now look brighter, though distress amongst the poor and helpless can hardly at present be alleviated. The Brahmins are pluming themselves in having invoked their thousand and one gods so successfully and they in consequence plead for more *Duxnas*.

BHOSAWUL, AUG. 25.

WE have at last had a good steady fall of rain all along the line and throughout the district. More than two inches fell here yesterday. It commenced yesterday to rain in the east and west simultaneously and the storm-clouds, in spite of the roaring wind which still prevails, appear to have settled over the district. In many villages this rain has come too late to do more than save a remnant of the crop, but it is not too late yet to sow *bajri* again, and the prospects of an early and successful sowing of the *rabi* are certainly brighter. The high prices, however, are still causing great distress, and the demand for employment is increasing. The people of Khandeish have probably never been so hard-pressed before, but if the rain will only continue, another couple of months ought to see all difficulties at an end.

I hear that rain is falling throughout Khandeish.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, AUG. 24.

THE Baroda State Government are concerting measures to cope with a season that may turn out not alone one of great scarcity but of absolute famine. The high prices that the commonest grains are fetching, 7 seers the rupee, and the absolute want of employment by thousands who receive plenty of work and food in a full harvest year, have forced the Minister to at once undertake measures for relief. Considering the turbulent nature of the people on whom the scarcity will tell most severely viz., Kolies, Bheels, &c., it is but wise and just to undertake early relief measures so as to save even a shade of palliation for any of those lawless acts that are part and parcel of their daily lives almost. These people are more numerous and unmanageable in the Kuddee Division than anywhere else, and there, too, most unfortunately the scarcity will press very hard. The Kattywar Mahals are said, however, to be worst off; next to them comes the Kuddee Division, then the Central or Baroda Division and lastly Nowsaree. It must be borne in mind that the very high prices grain has fetched during the past season in consequence of the Deccan and Madras famines has caused an immense export from this State as well as from the other districts of Guzerat, so that the stored up grain which might be available for scarcity at other seasons is not now to be had. The result is grain will have to be imported and thereby its price will be enhanced, making the distress all the more severe. The Minister, Sir T. Mahadeva Rao, holds the opinion, however, that trade should be perfectly free, and notwithstanding some pressure, he has steadily refused to place any restrictions whatever on the exportation of grain; neither will he influence in any way the ruling prices or disturb the markets by making State purchases of grain on behalf of the people. By suspending such taxes on grain as may raise its price on the consumer, assuring the dealers of every protection and security, influencing to what extent he can facilities of transport, fully notifying at grain marts and possible markets the prices ruling here, the Minister is of opinion the supplies will be forthcoming of themselves and no such backward move as restriction on the grain trade will be needed. He has gone a step further and given out his intention of advancing, on approved and good security, to such grain dealers as may wish to extend their operations, money aggregating a sum of Rs. 1 55,000 without interest. Many projected works, such as roads and buildings and waiting sanction, were set going immediately distress began to be felt; and in addition to these special relief works were started where the pressure was most severe—such as excavating tanks, deepening and cleaning wells, road making, &c. For such special works a sum of Rs. 82,000 has been sanctioned already, and no better use could be made of the money, for I really believe the want of water will press harder this year than even the want of grain. Ryots wishing to construct wells for irrigation purposes will have sums advanced to them on most favourable terms, and it is believed this boon will be largely availed of. It will not only be a means of help in the present distress, but also afford the ryots who avail of it some immunity from the consequences of future dry seasons. You will no doubt be glad to learn that the Government of India have, at the request of the Minister sanctioned on the broad gauge the extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to Pahlunpoor and have ordered the work to be commenced at once. As this line will pass through between fifty and sixty miles of the Kuddee Division of the State, the quantity of employment it will give there will go far to meet the emergency. Moreover, the Minister has induced the constructing authorities to start the earth works at different points along the line, and so as to give as much employment as possible in this hour of need, they have agreed to collect immediately such materials as bricks, lime, &c., and in the storing and preparation of which local labour will be freely engaged. If the earth works have not been begun already they will be taken in hand almost immediately. I would fancy the sanction to this line is an indication that the extension to Ajmere will be yet on the broad guage notwithstanding all that has been brought to bear against it. Common sense may well wonder why it has been withheld so long, and may well fail to realize the intentions that would force the extensive trade of Rajpootana to reach its natural outlet by means of toy engines and carriages! The narrow guage, however, can be used with much advantage within a State itself or as feeders to main lines. One, you know, already exists in this State connecting Meagaum on the main line with Dubhoye, and it is the intention of the Minister to connect this latter with the capital direct by a narrow gauge line which is to be carried on to Chandode on the Nerbudda. The construction of this line is to be undertaken at once, and many thousands of hands will find employment on it. A very useful work it will prove not alone now but in the future, as it will have within easy reach of Baroda large supplies of stone without which building and road-making, more especially the latter, have many difficulties to encounter here. In view of some people being reduced to extreme want, the Minister has authorised officers at outstations to give cooked food to such as reach this State and are unable to earn a subsistence on the relief works, and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 8,000 has been sanctioned. You are no doubt aware that there exists here some two establishments called Kitcheri and Giarmi, where food is given free every day to some 7,000 or 8,000 persons, and in addition to this, if I am rightly informed, each person receives in money 4 annas every eleventh day or so. In ordinary times this costs the State Rs. 2,00,000,—*two lacks*! annually. This relief will be extended if it is found necessary to do so. At ordinary times it is a most demoralizing system of charity, but if extended as contemplated during the crisis, it may do some good by reaching some cases of real distress. The Minister amidst his other precautions has adopted the novel method of appealing to the soukars not to withhold from the ryots the ordinary advances they make against crops in consequence of this season's failure, and advises their waiting for payment in the good time coming when if any ryot withholds it through perversity the soukar is promised the aid of the Sirkar in the recovery of his debt. It will be interesting to know how far this suggestion may be adopted, for should it be it will show a greater trust and reliance between the soukar and the ryot than the annals of our law courts would lead one to infer existed in British territory. In contemplation of a total failure of fodder, precautions are being taken to strictly preserve some forest tracts in Nowsaree where some grass exists; experiments are being made with the prickly-pear and arrangements have been made to import some samples of compressed hay, &c., &c. To ensure safety of property both the city and district Police have been increased considerably, and they have now under the new organization reached such a pitch of efficiency as gives the Minister full reliance on them. These are a few of the precautionary measures that have been adopted here already to meet what will be a very trying year, and from them you will be able to see that the State officials are fully alive to the occasion and to their responsibilities. The one hundred and thirty lacs of rupees that have been saved up by Sir T. Madhava Rao will come in now with much effect, and will enable him to meet his difficulties without having to look for ways and means. It is calculated that the revenue for the coming year will be almost *nil*.

FESTIVITIES AT RAJCOTE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WHOO, Whoop! What a time we have had. Rajcote, having feasted and held high jinks for the space of seven days, now has relapsed again into its normal condition of sleep and brandy *pani*. The festivities referred to I will now endeavour to give a short account of, and trust my readers, though I may be a trifle personal, will excuse me trying to cater for their amusement—a commodity, by the bye, rather scarce in this parched up capital of Kattywar. The tambourine was set a rolling on Monday by a cricket match between the Politicals and the Military—or rather I should say the Military and Politicals, for the Pretty Polls were nowhere. The match, supposed to commence at 11 a.m., did not do so on account of the time our Pretty Polls took over their toilets. The time passed pleasantly enough though, for that liveliest of all games, "pitch and toss," soon occupied the attention of our gallant sportsmen. Time being called at 12, the Politicals, having by some jugglery won the toss, elected to go in, and sent Messrs. B. and S. to the wickets—both of whom, in spite of their elegant style and strenuous efforts, succumbed to the efficacious pills of one of the members of our "Faculty." To avoid a long account of this interesting match, I will only add that the Polls, though every nerve was strained, fell an easy prey to our "Fox." This left the Military, with their well known superiority in the handling of the willow, a walk over, and their last wicket fell for 189 runs. A dance in the evening at the 7th N. I. Mess, kept up with great spirit to the small hours, wound up the programme for the day.

On Tuesday the Politicals and Military again engaged in friendly contest on the lawn tennis ground, this time with a different result, for the latter, though backed by the rank and beauty of the station, appeared to have some doubt as to the number of balls played with—probably due to their efforts the previous night—and so were ignominiously worsted. At 8 a.m. the badminton tournament commenced, and after some well contested heats, resulted in a victory of the "Darn noblers," though hardly pressed by the side captained by the argumentative judge who, though learned in legal lore, is perhaps not so good at badminton. At 4-30 p.m. the soldiers' sports came off. The "Tug of War" and the tent pegging seemed to elicit most applause, though it was remarked that the Cavalry were not so handy at their pegs, as others we might mention.

On Wednesday a sporting match at 200 and 500 yards took place between the picked members of the 7th and 28th Regiments N. I. (for their usual style we would advise our readers to look up the last musketry report by the Assistant Adjutant General of Musketry on the subject), five rounds at each distance. Owing to the high wind the shooting was not good. The 7th, not materially assisted by one whom they depended on (who evidently must have prescribed for himself the previous evening judging from the violent contortions he exhibited, when getting into position), lost the match. After this the "Raging Lion" occupied the attention of all the young sportsmen on the ground and quickly succumbed to their unerring aim. In the afternoon the Rajcote Exhibition was opened by Mrs Peile, the wife of our worthy and much liked Political Agent. An eloquent address was made by Mr. Wadia, B. A., and responded to by Major Phillips (acting during the absence of Mr. Peile), on behalf of Mrs Peile, who then declared the Rajcote Exhibition open. It would occupy too much of my letter and space in your paper if I spoke at greater length regarding the success of the Exhibition, so it will suffice to say that it was in no way worse than previous years.

On Thursday morning pigeon shooting on the Race Course brought out our "cracks," as also the "fashion." Owing to the high wind and sun in the eyes of the shooters the result was not so deadly as might have been expected. The most interesting and exciting match was made up on the ground between the Langra-wallah and the Kutcha-wallah. The result was a tie, for no birds were bagged, though most were considerably frightened. One bird we noticed was so confused by the derisive shouts of the spectators that it fell an easy prey to the stick of a *chokra*-orderly out of bounds. It is not known to what distinguished corps this gallant boy belonged to, but like the telegram received from Reuter, this has not yet been confirmed, though our active and able police who generally find out most things did all that was in their power. A pleasant afternoon at the Rajkumar College, where the Band of the 28th N.I. discoursed sweet music, and where the greatest hospitality was dispensed by the worthy Principal and the nobles of the province, was greatly appreciated, and whetted the appetites of those who attended for the treat before them. At 9 p.m. the curtain of our bijou theatre (erected in the Talookdari Hall by the kind permission of our Political Agent who, with one of his talented assistants, outdid themselves in getting up the scenery) rose to the farce, "Out off with a Shilling." The parts were admirably rendered, and the charms of M. G. were as successful in softening the hearts of the audience as they did that of the crusty and unnatural uncle. The farce was followed by the burlesque "The Gnome King," in which the six-footer, "our boy," and two of our most talented artistes carried the piece most successfully through. The three little demon attendants of "the six-footer" evidently had received a thorough education at the Rajkumar College. The other characters did as well as could be expected, and were warmly applauded whenever they appeared on the stage.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the audience, including our worthy B. A., were sumptuously entertained at the *Kothi*. Owing to the scarcity of water little was partaken of, though there was ice in galore.

On Friday, the badminton tournament was finished off as related, and during the day all the *durzees* in Camp and out of it were occupied in completing the gorgeous costumes for the Calico Ball which took place in the 7th N. I. Mess by the kind permission of its gallant C. O. At 4-30 p. m. the Rajcote Sky Races were to have taken place but owing to unforeseen circumstances there was a slight delay, which was, however, fully compensated for by the delicious treat awarded us by the skilful riding of our youthful aspirants to jockey honours, one of whom by his acrobatic performances afforded the ladies great amusement. We are glad to record, however, that no dhooly was required to carry this gentleman off the ground. At 9-30 p. m. the rank and fashion of the station assembled at the Mess 7th N. I. and commenced a great break-down in the shape of a march past, to the tune of "The Garb of Old Gaul," worthy of the performances of the previous evening. With the exception of two contumacious members of society all were in costume—these both married men were reported by Old Ireland and the Pattiwallah to be suffering from "hepatitis"—but they in no way interfered with the harmony of the evening. By the way, I might as well mention that on account of the scarcity of grass and water the Mountain Battery is likely to be ordered out of Camp, but there is a doubt whether the two contumacious individuals will accompany their brother mokes. I attach a list of the characters. About the ladies dresses, I dare not venture to make a remark—they were all equally good, and I venture to say that such costumes never have been and never will be seen again at Rajcote. Our Wiltshire chaw-bacon, one of Cardwell's last, acted the unsophisticated youth to the T. Mr. Kutcherjee had evidently come down from Mhow with a consignment of beer and oilman's stores; the former being in much request as the weather is dry. Shaikh Pilly Buxus, the chuprassie belonging to one of the numerous politicals, looked his character to perfection, and like most of his *zat*, evidently did not object to a tip, as the ladies objected to his dirty hands. Godfrey was all there, but as waltzing was not introduced in his day, he was obliged to look on in his male costume—very becoming to look at but cumbersome to wear. We also noticed Paddy in all his glory. The Huguenot, as usual, was very becomingly dressed. There are two other characters similar in their costume that cannot be passed over; they acted their characters most naturally and were the admired of all admirers. We deeply regret that an accident in the afternoon prevented "our page," our crack dancer, from giving the ladies their usual treat, and trust by the forthcoming dance he will be sufficiently recovered from his injuries. Abdool Kerim evidently enjoyed Charlotte à la Russe, and was war with the knife at supper with the turkey and ham. May his shadow never be less. As to the rest of the characters *R. I. P.*

On Saturday morning the farce, or rather I should say the reality of "Used Up," was effectively performed by the majority of the residents on their charpoys. They all came to the scratch again in the evening, ladies looking as bright and beautiful as ever at the hospitable *Kothi* to witness the following tableaux—

Barber's shop (50 years ago).
Portia (Merchant of Venice).
Lalla Rookh.

Some delicious singing and able readings during the interludes brought down the house. The 1st tableau was very good for beginners, and as they were only gentlemen, one could not expect too much. As regards the other two, nothing could possibly be prettier or better—a toss up which of the two was the best; but owing to these hard times—want of rain, scarcity of grass, famine prices, and the price I have had to pay for Nero's fiddling—I have not a rupee in the house, so my dear editor will you kindly decide for me. As on the previous Thursday, Mrs. Peile hospitably entertained us, and as I had, as perhaps you also may have had, a surfeit, I wind up.

"USED UP."

LADIES CHARACTERS.

Mrs. N.	Mother Hubbard.
Miss N.	A Fairy.
Miss M. N.	Boo Peep.
Miss G. N.	Red Riding Hood.
Mrs. N.	Joan of Arc.
Mrs. H.	Ambulance Nurse.
Mrs. K.	Fish Wife.
Miss B.	Juliet.
Mrs. B.	Lady of the Present Century.
Miss. G. B.	Angelica Kauffman.
Mrs. B.	Winter.
Mrs. M.	Night.
Mrs. S.	Hungarian Hussar Vivandiere.
Mrs. S.	My Great Grandmother.
Mrs. M.	A lady in the time of Henry IV.
Mrs. H.	A Shepherdess.
Mrs. M.	French Peasantress.

GENTLEMEN CHARACTERS.

Mr. R.	One of Cardwell's last Recruits.
Capt. S.	A Sailor of the Period.
Mr. K.	A General of the Turkish Army.
Col. N.	Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant.
Col. N.	F. O., B. S. C., 19th Century.
Mr. H.	Parsee from Bombay on the look-out for rain.
Capt. K.	The Gentleman of the Future, 20th Century.
Mr. H. K.	The little Boy Blue.
Capt. G.	Jockey.
Dr. B.	Pattiwallah.
Mr. B.	Darnley.
Dr. M.	M. O. of the Period.
Capt. S.	Bulgarian Atrocity.
Dr. P.	Auld Ireland.
Capt. H.	Huguenot.
Maj. P.	H. Britannique Majesty's Ambassador, Fiji Islands.
Mr. M.	Arab Sheikh.
Capt. S.	A sort of Brigand.
Capt. F.	King of Hearts.
Mr. A.	Godfrey de Bouillon.
Mr. S.	Page (Queen Mary's.)
Mr. G.	Figaro.
Capt. M.	Pierrot.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE POONA REGATTA.

POONA, AUG. 27.

The Regatta was not so well attended as usual, but there were a large number of Bombay visitors. The Bombay crew won the Challenge Fours, beating the Poona crew by a length. Bombay led over a greater part of the course, and seemed to be in much better condition than Poona, who had not had much time for training; but Poona put on a spurt and drew up a little near the winning post.

The weather here is cloudy with slight showers, but no heavy rain has fallen to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS.

H. E. the Governor proposes to go to Nassick on Friday unless rain falls there. Meanwhile much satisfaction is expressed at the news of a good fall of rain in Guzerat and Khandeish.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

SIMLA, AUG. 27.

H. E. the Viceroy and party reached Bellary at 6 p. m. on Sunday evening, all well. His Excellency met the Duke of Buckingham there, and inspected the Relief Camps to-day, Monday. He proceeds this afternoon to Madras, where they are expected to arrive at 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning. His Excellency will probably remain there a week. Slight rain recently fallen at Bellary, but much more wanted and weather very hot.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE FIGHTING IN THE SCHIPKA PASS.

LONDON, AUG. 26.

According to a Russian official despatch, the fighting in the Schipka Pass was continuous from the morning of the 24th instant until the 25th.

A despatch from Suleiman Pasha states, that on the 23rd instant, he repulsed the sorties made by the Russians, and that a general assault would be made on the enemy's positions on the following day. The Russian troops are now completely surrounded, and the Turks command the Russian line of retreat to Gabrova.

CAPTURE OF THE SCHIPKA PASS BY THE TURKS.

A later despatch has been received from Constantinople bearing to-day's date, and stating that Suleiman Pasha had captured the Schipka Pass, and was attacking Gabrova.

BRILLIANT VICTORY OVER THE RUSSIANS.

GREAT LOSSES.

LONDON, AUG. 27.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that he has gained a brilliant victory over the Russians on the heights of Kiziltepe (in the neighbourhood of Kars), where he attacked and routed the enemy after severe fighting. The Russian loss in the battle was 4,000 men, including General Tchouchovassoff, and the loss to the Turks 1,200 men.

DEATH OF ANOTHER RUSSIAN GENERAL.

The Russian General Dorcsobinsky has been killed during the fighting in the Schipka Pass.

GERMANY'S REPRESENTATION TO THE PORTE.

All the Great Powers have concurred in the diplomatic representations made by Germany at Constantinople concerning the treatment of Russian prisoners and wounded by the Turks.

THE ALLEGED RUSSIAN CRUELTIES.

Colonel Wellesley, in his report to the English Government on the alleged cruelties practised by the Russians in Bulgaria and Roumelia, gives them a denial.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, AUG. 27, NOON.

No further news has been received from the seat of war in Bulgaria.

The Constantinople telegram stating that the Schipka Pass had been captured has not yet been confirmed.

PROSECUTION OF M. GAMBETTA.

PARIS, AUG. 27.

The French Government has resolved to prosecute M. Gambetta for a speech he made at Lille in which he attacked the Government.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant, *via* Brindisi, were delivered in London to-day.

THE KRISHNA SHOAL LIGHT-HOUSE.

RANGOON, AUG. 25.

The Krishna Shoal Lighthouse has entirely disappeared, and it is supposed that some vessel has fouled it and carried it away.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 25.

The s. s. Europa, belonging to the Anchor Line, arrived here to-day from Bombay.

SUEZ, AUG. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Patna, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left to-day.

LONDON, AUG. 25, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1.8⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¼
4½ per cent. do.	83
5½ per cent. do.	88¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106¼
Bar Silver	54⅞
Oriental Bank Shares	£45
Chartered do. do.	£21-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£28
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£35.

Departure—Macering (?)

WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 26.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 4-47 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., ther. max. 84, W. B. 78, min. 75, bar. 29-92.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W. 3, ther. 82, bar. 30-1. Fall of rain 41 cents.

MANGALORE 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W., ther. 97 bar. 29-86.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W. strong, ther. 86.

RAIN AND CROP REPORTS.

AUGUST 25.—From Madras rain is reported to have fallen in North and South Arcot, Kistna, Madura, Bellary and Tanjore; there has been a good fall of rain in the Nilgiris and Coimbatore. In Bombay, a heavy fall is believed to be general in Khandeish, but hardly any rain in the Konkan or in Guzerat; rain has fallen in Dhulia, Bhosawul, Ravee, Banda, Jalgaon, Pachora, Goona, and Ahmednuggur; there has been heavy rain in part of Sattara. In the North-West and Oudh there has been no rain, except heavy partial showers in Kumaon. In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in Nagpur, Wardha, Seoni, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Damoh, and Mandla. Prospects are unfavourable at Saugor and Seroncha. At Mysore there has been a thunder-storm accompanied with rain. In Central India, the fall has been general in Malwa, and is of great value to the crops and grass; but no rain has fallen at Gwalior, where distress and emigration are on the increase. No rain has fallen at Neemuch and there is great distress.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Byculla In.	cts.
Monday, Aug. 27, up to 6 a. m.	0	9	0	18	0	57
Previously registered	49	12	38	74	45	26
Total up to date	49	21	38	92	45	83
Fall up to 19th Aug. 1876	37	99	40	61	47	7

A CASE of more general interest than those in which the London and Bombay Bank has figured for some years past was disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent at the High Court yesterday. The circumstances are of a somewhat peculiar character. In August 1864, Mr. McEwen, the promoter and chairman of the Bank, who arrived in Bombay shortly before with Allarakhia Peerbhoy—or as he styled himself "His Excellency Allarakhia Peerbhoy" of London—called upon the defendant in the case, Meer Goolam Baba Khan, a son-in-law of the late Nawab of Surat, and delivered to him a letter informing him that he (McEwen) was going to bring out a Bank and requesting defendant to lend his name as a director. Defendant took time to consider; and at the urgent request of McEwen, and on his representation that the Bank would be directed by "highly eminent and respectable" men, he subsequently signed an application for 2,000 shares and consented to become a director. Almost immediately afterwards, according to the case for the defence, the defendant learned that the Bank was being promoted for fraudulent purposes by people of bad character; and he accordingly withdrew his application for shares, and wrote to Mr. McEwen on 16th September 1864 not to have his name put forward as a director. Meer Goolam Baba's case, therefore, was that no shares were ever alloted to him, and that he never became or acted as a director. On the other hand Mr. McEwen denied having received the letter of the 16th September. At a much later date, he reported to the directors in England, and made an entry in his own diary, that "the other director, Meer Goolam Baba, has agreed with me in all that I have done." A similar statement, subsequently made to a meeting of shareholders held in Bombay, was published in the newspapers, but had never been contradicted. It turned out that shares had been allotted to several friends and acquaintances of the defendant, among whom was Mahomed Esmail, the plaintiff, who was settled by the Court of Chancery as a contributory for 655 shares. A suit was filed against him in respect of the shares to recover calls amounting to Rs. 52,150, with interest at 5 per cent. from 24th October 1870. He then declared that he never had any beneficial interest in the shares, and that he was simply the nominee of Meer Goolam Baba, who had received 2,000 shares in the names of his friends. The Bank thereupon allowed Mahomed Esmail to bring against Meer Goolam Baba the suit that was disposed of yesterday, consenting to receive on his behalf the whole of the sum claimed by him (Mahomed Esmail). The written statement of the defendant urged that the suit had been fraudulently brought in collusion with the Bank's agent, Mr. H. Stead, at the instigation of persons hostile to defendant. Upon the evidence, however, His Lordship absolved Mr. Stead from blame, granted costs of the suit to the Bank, and held that the defendant, Goolam Baba, had a beneficial interest in the shares standing in the plaintiff's name, and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. The reasons for the judgment will be found in a report of it given in another column.

YESTERDAY the editor of the *Times of India* took to lecturing his contemporaries upon their failings of judgment. Said he—in an exalted tone of superiority to the failings of mankind, especially journalists—"A little consistency and a little reflection would not be amiss when journalists are writing on a subject involving the mitigation of an appalling amount of misery resulting in a still more appalling mortality." How well this gentleman is qualified to act as a teacher of consistency the following extracts will show:—

> (*Times of India*, Aug. 24) We cannot agree with those who condemn the proceedings of the Duke of Buckingham in applying to the English public to aid the famine sufferers in the Madras Presidency. It is unfair to charge the Government of Madras with forgetting that famine raged elsewhere than in the Madras Presidency.

> (*Times of India*, Aug 25.) Unfortunately, English sympathy has been hitherto directed only to Southern India. In justice to the other distressed regions, so rapidly increasing in area, this idea should be dispelled.

One day, with our contemporary, the Madras Government was quite right; next day, it is condemned by implication for directing public attention in England only to Southern India! We congratulate our contemporary on his latest views.

THE Lord Mayor of London has sent the following telegram to the Duke of Buckingham:—"The Lord Mayor is remitting twenty-five thousand pounds as first instalment to be devoted to relief of the famine sufferers as Your Grace deems best. Frequent telegrams of the state of the districts and comparative rate of mortality would greatly help Committee."

A CORRESPONDENT at Dehra, writing on the 19th, says: "I am thankful to tell you that it rained all last night. How welcome, I need not say, after such a long interval of dry and scorching weather." Heavy rain is also reported to have fallen at Delhi.

AN excellent fall of rain is reported from Jubbulpore during the last week. It is to be hoped that this will continue, as the country around much needed it.

THE *Times*, in an article upon Lord Salisbury's speech at Cooper's Hill, concludes—"It is unnecessary to exhort the Government or its servants to activity in the face of such warnings; but if any mistakes are made after the experience of the last few years, they will not be easily pardoned." This is precisely what we think, and we hope our influential contemporary will yet have the courage of its convictions, and help by moderation in tone to cool down the craze for unlimited expenditure in Madras which appears to have seized on the people of England. The most grievous mistake made in the experience of the last few years was the Government of India, during the Bengal Famine, yielding to the irresponsible, sensational, and sentimental clamours raised by the English press, with the result that there was an enormous waste of public money. Now, the same Government stands face to face with a still graver crisis, and if the blunder committed in 1874 is repeated, it will not, to use the expression of the *Times*, be "easily pardoned." It only remains to add, that the *Times* can do much to prevent the repetition of such a blunder.

A TELEGRAM has been received by the Master Attendant reporting that the Krishna Shoal lighthouse, which is near Rangoon, is destroyed.

THE Governor-General in Council has been pleased to decide, that the pay of an officer deputed to Europe on duty shall be reduced from the date on which he makes over charge of his office, and that he shall not again receive full pay and allowances until he resumes charge of his office in India.

THE Government of India is said to have lately issued a circular order to all subordinate Governments and local Administrations, pointing out the disregard of the standing rule directing the non-admission to the Uncovenanted service of persons exceeding the age of twenty-five years, and to have desired that the rule should be strictly adhered to.

THE Chief Commissioner Central Provinces has been pleased, with the approval and sanction of the Government of India, to authorize the amalgamation of the two Executive Divisions at present known as the Hinghanghat and Nagri Divisions of the Wardah Valley State Railway, which will, from and after the 1st September, be designated the "Wardah Valley State Railway Division," and include the whole of the line from the G. I. P. R. Station at Wardha to the coal pits at Warora.

Two more Mahomedan students are about to proceed to England to prosecute their studies there. Both these gentlemen belong to Patna.

THIS is the age of lotteries—at least in India. The Greenlaw Masonic Orphan Fund in Rangoon has opened a lottery in which tickets, sold at Rs. 5 each, have a chance of drawing money prizes varying from Rs. 20,000 down to Rs. 48.

WE are informed that the Umballa St. Leger Sweep now exceeds Rs. 90,000, from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000 being taken daily. The Sweep closes on the 6th September, and the supplementary sweep at noon on the 12th September.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from the Port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports, during the month of July, amounted to 22,090 bales, weighing 86,57,236lbs. or 11,042 candies, valued at Rs. 20,32,889.

A GENERAL MESNEY has started from Kueichow with the intention of travelling overland via Szechuen to Calcutta. As he was expected to reach the Chinese frontier about the end of the third week in July, he should soon be heard of on this side.

THE duties of an English military *attache* with the Turkish army seem to be singularly unpleasant. The *Times'* correspondent in one of his recent letters thus alludes to Sir Arnold Kemball's experiences:—It is but a duty I owe to the English public that they should be informed of the very scant courtesy our Military *Attache* receives at the hands of the Turkish officers. Sir Arnold Kemball is too old a soldier, too tried a politician, and too deeply imbued with a sense of the extremely delicate nature of his mission, ever to let fall even a hint that he is dissatisfied with the treatment he receives; but it must, nevertheless, be galling to an officer of his position to be left without attendants, allowed to bivouack on the open ground, when even regimental officers carry tents, and to be not only kept in the dark as to the intentions of the Commander-in-Chief, but constantly misinformed as to the actual state of affairs. Attended only by his Aide-de-Camp and one Turkish orderly officer, Sir Arnold may be seen riding through the camp, making himself thoroughly acquainted with the real state of affairs, and although attired in the uniform of a British General officer, he is rarely received with any marks of respect, and is still more rarely saluted by either officers or men; all day long in the saddle, at night sleeping on the bare ground, wrapped only in his cloak, sharing the rations of the Turkish soldier, and cheerfully putting up with privations that few of our Generals would stand.

THE Lucknow paper relates the following extraordinary circumstances: As agrarian distress is followed by agrarian outrage, so during the present hard times thefts, burglaries, and dacoities are becoming rife in dwellings, high-ways, and bye-ways. From out these distresses there sprang a singular case the other day. A young native bride, while going home, was attacked by three armed men close to Sandila, Zilla Hardui. Her husband had gone a mile or so in advance, and when her bearers threw down her *doolie* and ran away, she was left alone to face the robbers. They demanded her jewellery and trinkets at once, and she made them over. They then desired her to descend and denude herself of her silken upper and nether garments. She seemed to acquiesce, but after a time told them she had inextricably knotted the waistband, but if they turned away their faces so as not to shock her modesty, and lent her a sword, she would soon cut away the Gordian knot of her difficulties. To this the three knaves agreed and on her turned their backs, when she sprang out of the *doolie*, cut off one robber's head, cut down the second with a neat chop along the face and neck, and so furiously attacked the third that he ran away with such trinkets as he then had in his hand. All this was done by a young girl of barely 15 years of age! And after the slaughter she remained in her *doolie* until her husband who had been sent for had arrived, when the "happy pair" brought the dead and dying to the tehsil, whence they were sent on to Hurdui. The most singular thing is, that the dead man and the dangerously wounded one are both Passie chokidars of the village from whence she started, and it would seem her marriage dowry was the bait.

A RATHER curious case, in which a Hindu of the Brahmin caste is mixed up with a firm of well known native brokers in Calcutta, and a native female of somewhat doubtful reputation, has lately been the subject of considerable gossip among the brokers of that city. It would appear that the Brahmin persuaded the head of the firm of brokers and a native woman to advance him a sum of one lakh of rupees for the purpose, as he stated, of reaping an enormous profit, although how the latter was to be obtained does not very clearly appear. On receipt of the money the Brahmin seems to have purchased a large number of sovereigns from the Bank of Bengal, and he deposited with the broker's firm a number of parcels, each of them said to contain sovereigns, but which a day or two after were found to contain nothing else than new pice. The broker is said to have been infuriated at the deception, but the Brahmin very coolly replies that he deposited sovereigns, and that he holds a receipt for them. The Police authorities have been applied to investigate the matter.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Tanjore to the *Madras Mail* states that "a native girl of the Hindu caste, who was suffering for a month from chronic diarrhœa, fainted away from excessive weakness, and while in that condition for some hours, was carried off to the burning ground by her parents with the belief that she was dead. The usual ceremony having been performed, she was placed on the funeral pyre, which was duly kindled. The heat revived the girl, and she sat up and called out to her parents who were standing by to take her off the pyre. They hesitated for some time, but the poor girl was shortly after conveyed back by her relatives rejoicing to her home."

A HORRID murder was committed recently at Shanghai. A widow-woman had an only son, a young lad of seventeen or eighteen years, whom she married to a girl living in the same neighbourhood. As soon as the new wife became a member of the household, however, the mother in-law treated her with extreme cruelty, perpetually finding fault and never giving her enough to eat. At last the unfortunate girl complained to her husband, and he immediately espoused her cause; but as he was still quite a boy, and under the thumb of his mother, he was only able to help his wife by smuggling food into the house, purchased with his own money, and then giving it to his wife to eat on the sly. When the old virago discovered this, she was greatly enraged; but the boy was loyal to his bride, and continued to protect her in every way. At last one day things came to a crisis; and during the absence of her son the woman beat her daughter-in-law well-nigh into a jelly and then killed her. The next thing was, of course, to hide the body and this she attempted by putting it down a well. But what was her horror to find the well too narrow, and that she was utterly unable to force, press, or squeeze the corpse down, further than the shoulders! Then there was no further concealment: and the attention of the neighbours was soon attracted by the sight of the dead girl's head and bust appearing above ground. But here is an extraordinary dilemma. According to Chinese law, the hag is only liable to the punishment of exile. One would think that decapitation, with a few preliminaries in the way of mouth-flogging or ankle-beating, would have been a fitter form of retribution; still the wretched criminal is subject to a sentence regarded with a great horror by all classes of the people. As she possesses a son, however, filial piety and public opinion would alike prompt him to come forward and offer himself as a substitute for his mother; indeed, did he fail to do so, his name would be held in common execration. But conceive the gross inconsistency of the position were he to submit to the popular voice: a son, voluntarily ruining himself for life in order to spare an old woman whose fiendish disposition led her to become the murderess of his wife! Such a travestie of virtue is revolting. "But you people in Europe don't understand the theory of filial piety as we do," said a Chinese friend. "Europe is too young; she has not been educated up to it yet; you must remember that the principles you deride or wonder at are the result of ages upon ages of national existence."

A VERY curious tale from Swatow is published in the Shanghai *Empire*. On the 8th July an old man attempted to hang himself on some poles which projected over the wall of the British Consular compound. He first of all built an edifice of tiles about two feet high, to some of which he attached a string. Having arranged the rope round his neck satisfactorily, he pulled the string; the tiles fell, and the wretched man began to die. Luckily he was seen by a foreigner, who cut him down before life was extinct, and conveyed him to H. M. Jail where the constable revived him, and giving him something to eat dismissed him. When cut down a paper was found in his queue of which the following is a translation:—A wayfarer, fifty-nine years of age, arriving at the middle of his journey was suddenly afflicted with a grievous sickness and died in consequence about three o'clock. He beseeches any benevolent gentlemen (princes) to bestow two straw mats on him, and get some one to carry him to the common burial ground in order that irreverent thieves may not see him, and, dragging off his clothes and boots, cause him, when dead, to be an unclothed spirit with shivering and naked form. This indeed would be unutterably sad. This paper is therefore specially left behind. Considerately he leaves no name.

THE *Englishman*:—Here is an incident that may have interest for Professor Tyndall—so far as it has gone. It is alleged that the police in Guzerat arrested four priests of the Jain persuasion for the grave offence of praying against the public interest. How the Magistrate before whom these mischievous men of too much faith were, or ought to have been, placed, framed a charge against them we cannot say; but we can specify the form taken by their designs against the public weal. It was simply this,—these mercenary saints had agreed, for money to be paid them by certain grain merchants, to pray very hard that rain should not fall in the province until after the month was out. What does Professor Tyndall say to this unbounded faith in the efficacy of prayer? What can be stronger proof of such faith than this bribe whereby Heaven was to be constrained to pinch a whole population in order that a sordid speculation might succeed? It is much to be regretted that the choice specimens of "forestallers and regrators" who had thus corrupted the sleek *Gymnosophists* of the temple were not brought up and placed at the bar along with their tools and creatures in the conspiracy against the public good. But the worst of it is, the rascals won. The rain that has fallen in Guzerat since these mercenary prayers were put up, or paid for, has been nothing to speak of—only a paltry inch or two. In a word, the impious bargain appears to have been successful.

IN a recent number of the *Athenæum*, Professor Monier Williams gives an account of a case of *samadh* or voluntary burial alive that occurred lately in the Kaira Collectorate. To the Professor, even *samadh* has its philosophy, and when we read the following sentences we are really at a loss to know whether he is not of opinion that India would have been better off if the British Government had never interfered either with people burying themselves alive or women burning themselves alive:—"In most of these cases the laudable humanity of our Government in preserving human life has given rise to fresh evils and difficulties. In the first place, population is increasing upon us in a degree which threatens to become wholly unmanageable. Then widows never marry again; not even if their boy-husbands die, leaving them widows at the age of six. A woman is supposed to be sacramentally united to one husband, and belongs to him for ever. Every town, every village, almost every house, is full of widows who are debarred from all amusements, and converted into household drudges. They often lead bad lives. Their life, like that of the lepers, is a kind of living death, and they would often cheerfully give themselves up to be burned alive if the law would let them. Then again the increase in the number of girls who cannot find suitable husbands is now causing much embarrassment in some districts; and even the lepers, whose lives we preserve, involve us in peculiar difficulties. These unfortunate creatures often roam about the country, exacting food from the people by threatening to touch their children." We strongly suspect that the Professor, seeing so many grave evils arising from the humanity of the British Government, would rather have *samadh* and *suttee* restored than otherwise. To such depths can philosophy sometimes lead us!

A DISTRICT Judge in Bengal, Mr. P. Dickens, in a criminal appeal case which lately came before him for review, made some remarks on the way the prosecution was conducted which deserve wide notice. Mr. Dickens said:—

> The mode in which the examination of the accused was conducted has been made a special ground of appeal, and I feel bound to state with reason. It appears that the accused was subjected to a long and severe cross-examination upon a series of questions framed and put through the court by the pleader for the prosecution; the whole of these questions and answers appear on the record as the examination of the accused. The pleader for the Inspector objected to this course. The pleader for the prosecution admits that he framed the questions and put them in the first instance, but contends that, as they were adopted and finally put by the court itself, there is nothing contrary to law in such a course. The letter of the law may not have been infringed, but such a procedure is obviously inquisitorial and open to grave objection. If it is improper for the court itself to enter into an intellectual context with an accused person for the purpose of driving him to criminate himself, it is still more so to delegate such a contest to the pleader conducting the prosecution. When the pleader for the prosecution further happens to be the employer of the actual complainant, when it has been proved that most of the witnesses are his dependants, and that he has private as well as a professional interest in the case, it is difficult to imagine a procedure more repugnant to the spirit of fairness in which a criminal trial should be conducted. On the whole case I am clearly of opinion that the conviction cannot stand. I find that the Lower Court has misconstrued the law, and come to a conclusion on the facts which I am compelled to regard as erroneous, and I accordingly reverse the order of the Deputy Magistrate, and direct that the fine if payed be refunded."

SAYS the *Indian Agriculturist*:—We publish Liebig's letter on the agriculture of China, "a land the fertility of which has for three thousand years never decreased, but on the contrary has been ever on the increase," in spite of the density of the population sustained therein. Eckeberg tells us that wheat often produces a hundred and twenty fold in China; while, according to Davis, a fifteen fold crop is considered an average yield only. That the soil of India has been completely exhausted over wide tracts of territory by a system of agriculture that has been pure spoliation, there can be no doubt whatever, and we have commented before on the curious neglect with which the fact has ever been regarded by us, when enquiring into the causes of the depressed condition of the cultivator.

IT would seem that the Government of India intends inaugurating some measure for the education of destitute European and Eurasian children in the country—a measure which was suggested some two years ago, and before that again when the agitation about what is known as the "Poor Whites Question" first began. The Chief Commissioner of Mysore has called for an enumeration of European and Eurasian children, of both sexes, who attend and do no—attend school; and it is very probable that the object is to inaugurate a scheme by which some sort of elementary and industrial education may be given to the children of those Europeans and Eurasains who cannot afford to send their children to the higher class of schools in the country, and that they may thus have an opportunity of obtaining some education for them.

THE *Madras Mail*:—There will always be a side of human nature to which the æsthetics of Ritualism, and any germs of truth to be found in the system, will appeal; though we have no apprehension of its present eccentric development ever gaining the favour of the British nation, or finding a place in any manly, sober, and reasonable religion. In spite of Articles, and Parliamentary statutes and bye-laws, that aim at uniformity in matters of rite and doctrine, private judgment will exercise itself; and not only the clergy but the laity are resolving to think for themselves, and to think, in many cases, in other grooves than those in which thought has commonly run in the past. This, within proper limits, is only true progress; and to fetter an institution in which, if error is spreading, new life is also pulsing, is as pernicious as it is useless. We need not fear for truth in its conflict with error, if it only has fair play; but that which is needed for the development of all other life cannot surely be dispensed with in the regions of the highest life. What the Church wants just now is not coercion but comprehension, not law but life; give it life, and errors and evils will advance only until their share of truth is recognised; but as a condition of life, it must have spiritual and local liberty.

TREES, FORESTS, AND RAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly permit me to reply to M. D. My letter especially referred to the vast bare plains of the Deccan, and to the violent winds caused by the denudation of the country to the east. It is, however, now desirable to consider the rainfall in Bombay and the subject generally from M. D.'s point of view. I desire first to remark that M. D. is quite incorrect in his statement that "Mr. Morant proclaims his disbelief in the efficacy of prayer." I have done nothing of the kind. I simply desired to point out that as the atmosphere to the east is so dry as to be capable of absorbing and dissipating so much moisture and creating the violent winds which are sweeping the rain clouds eastward towards the ocean, it is folly to pray for moisture in the form of rain to fall on the Deccan when a natural law prevents it doing so. There is a very plain but true saying, "God helps those who help themselves." Far more rests with ourselves in the matter of rainfall than M. D. appears to imagine, and far more good will be done by planting countless thousands of trees on the bare hills and plains eastward than by "many prayers." The air will thus be made moist and cool, the violence of winds will be checked, less moisture will be required and absorbed by the air from passing clouds, and the excess moisture will fall to the earth in the form of rain.

M. D. alludes to the rainfall in Bombay in 1871, which he remarks was only 47 inches. He then asks, how it is that the rainfall yearly until 1875 was, on an average, 89 inches? The natural conditions for a fair rainfall in Bombay still exist; more rain has already fallen there this year than last year. 80 inches have already, I believe, fallen at Dapuli in Ratnagiri. Bombay is an island, the superposed air is by consequence extremely moist; when the moisture-laden clouds from the south-west reach Bombay, they meet an air already moist, and the excess moisture falls to the earth. No one doubts that more moisture is brought by the south-west monsoon winds of one year than by those of another year, but the argument of my former letter is that dense rain clouds are now passing away over the *treeless* Deccan, and leaving little or no moisture in the form of rain for the soil. The clouds are either absorbed by the dry atmosphere, or swept away eastward by the distressingly violent and continuous winds, to the influence of which the island of Bombay is not subject. The natural law that there seems a difficulty in understanding is, that a dry air can absorb and dissipate moisture and thus prevent it falling to the earth. Let us here consider this subject. Rain does not come from a clear sky but from clouds. Now, the cloud of vapour projected in the air by a locomotive is exactly similar to the rain clouds we now see above us fast travelling eastward. If we now go, say, 40 miles east of Poona to Patas, we shall find on a dry day that in the dry atmosphere there the cloud from the engine will be rapidly licked up. On the other hand, if we travel west, say, to Khandalla or Bombay, where the atmosphere is moist, we shall find the cloud hang long and lazily in the air, and during very humid weather it will mix with the surrounding moisture and fall to the earth in the form of rain. Now, I would ask M. D. whether he imagines for one moment that by the force of prayer he could make the cloud projected by the locomotive descend at Patas and ascend at Khandalla, the natural conditions being opposed to such action? And I would, therefore, further ask, of what avail are "prayers for rain" though rain clouds be present—so long as the atmosphere here and to the east is so unnaturally hot and dry, and the existing violent winds prevail? Some rain we have had here, and we may have more, when at any one point the atmosphere becomes surcharged with moisture, but the rain can be neither general nor lasting. Natural laws govern these important matters, and if we desire to be in a condition to accept Nature's gift—moisture from passing clouds—we must study and abide by her laws, and not blindly and ignorantly set them at defiance.

E. W. L. MORANT,
Revenue Survey.

Poona, August 24.

GYMKHANA *VS.* UNITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not wish to enter into a discussion with "Quarter-back" on the rules of football, but when he calls me to order in the manner he does, I must refer him to the printed rules of the Gymkhana Football Club, wherein he will find, precisely as I gave it, and numbered seven, the rule he takes objection to. In fact, the four rules I gave I took from the above club. I have not the Rugby Union Code by me, and consequently cannot say whether the particular rule in question as given in the Gymkhana football rules is right or wrong, and should be thankful to be enlightened by you or "An Old Rug" on the point. The United F. C. has adopted the G. F. C. rules, and both clubs should therefore play within those rules. This, surely, "Quarter-back" cannot gainsay. GOAL.

THE ICE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with attention the memorial presented to His Excellency the Governor regarding the ice famines from which we have suffered, and which prayed that the ice rotunda lease to Messrs. Tudor and Co. should be cancelled. I have also read His Excellency's reply to the said memorial, and I do not see any reason whatever why the public should be disappointed. The reply, I think, is a fair one. Why should Government make enquiries now? It would do no good either to the Government or to the public. If there is another competitive ice company established, then it would have been the duty of the Bombay Government to make such enquiries, and probably to make over the lease to that competitive company, but in the absence of such company, Government has acted wisely to let the rotunda remain in the hands of the present company. JUSTICE.

CONDITIONS OF EXHIBITING AT INDIAN ART EXHIBITIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Poona correspondent in reviewing the Fine Arts Exhibition says, that the prize painting (Mrs. Elwin's) "was painted while she and her husband were on a holiday tour last year." This, though perfectly true, is calculated to mislead. One would imagine that Mrs. Elwin had run home with her husband and painted the picture at home; the fact being that Mr. Elwin (may his shadow never grow less) ran home to Mrs. Elwin. This lady is not a resident of Madras, and I am informed has never set foot in India. Your correspondent's statement is not worth a correction, were it not that the art of "running" European productions amongst Indian amateurs is calculated to injure these very interesting exhibitions. The rule should be that all competitors be amateurs, and all paintings be certified to as commenced and finished in this country. LOVER OF ART.

Madras, Aug. 25.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In view of the impending enlargement of the famine area throughout India which is foreshadowed by the various newspaper accounts now appearing of the scarcity of rain in Rajpootana, the western and southern districts of the Punjab, and a large portion of the territories of the North-Western Provinces; and the employment of all available officers and subordinates on fresh projects likely to be started with the object of affording work and consequent relief to the rural and other populations likely to be affected in the distressed areas, I would suggest for the consideration of H. E. the Governor-General's advisers the desirability of drawing such staff from sources most convenient to the afflicted areas, as involving less outlay than were they drawn from places far distant from the famine districts. Thus, there are at present probably a score of both officers and subordinates who might very advantageously be diverted from the H. and N. State Railways, where they have not only nothing at present to do, but have been in the same pleasant predicament for months back. The whole of the staff of the survey division N. S. R. could very conveniently be spared for famine work, and not a few from the Ghat and Nerbudda divisions of the H. S. R. That man should be kept on for months with nothing to do, while the State is paying them for the same, is nothing to wonder at in this country, but now that a field is indicated wherein their energies could be profitably employed in more senses than one, it is to be hoped the Government will not let the opportunity slip, but will send off every one of the enforced idlers. Nor should the accounts branch be overlooked, seeing that the accountants are beyond the requirements of the work, now that the divisions of the two railways have been mostly abolished. Let the Accountant General P. W. D. look to this and consult the Controller's monthly progress report when any doubts he may have in the matter will be speedily removed. OBSERVER.

BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL.—A football match, John Connon School *vs* Byculla Scottish School, will take place on the Esplanade near the Bandstand at 5-30 p.m. to-day.

LOSS OF PEARLS.—Yesterday forenoon a Hindoo merchant, named Chuttoorbhooj Hurry, whilst returning from Jeewanlaljee Maharaj's cart on his way to his residence at Mombadavie, lost a parcel containing 540 pearls, valued at Rs. 925. The police are instituting enquiries.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Fakoo Adum Humjee, was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Nana Morojee of assaulting Bapoo Hussain, and was fined Rs. 90, or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment, and was further bound over in his own recognizance in a sum of Rs. 150 to keep the peace.

CHOLERA IN THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—We are glad to hear that the cases of cholera in the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim have been but few. As soon as the disease appeared, the children were dispersed among friends in Bombay, and every precaution was used to prevent its spreading. We are glad to hear that these measures have been successful.

THEFT THROUGH STARVATION.—Yesterday a Mahrattee woman was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a fowl. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and in her defence said that she and her child had been starving for several days, which compelled her to commit the offence. The complainant finding the destitute condition of the woman, implored his Worship to discharge the prisoner with a warning. His Worship sympathising with the complainant discharged her accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of a man in the employ of the G. I. P. Ry. Co. as a pointsmen, at the Musjid Bunder station. At 5 p. m. on Saturday last, while deceased was endeavouring to couple some empty waggons, his foot was caught in an open joint between the rails and he was thrown down; the train was moving, and the wheels of the last waggon passed over both his legs. He was at once removed to the hospital, where he expired the same night from the effects of the injuries. The following verdict was recorded, "That the death of the deceased was caused by shock following injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a railway waggon."

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Marwaree, named Choonilal Kapoorchund, appeared yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of one Mathooradass, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry articles of clothing, alleged to have been purchased by the accused from complainant.—A Mahomedan, named Hajee Cassum Noor Mahomed, also appeared before Mr. Nanamorojee and obtained warrants for the arrest of two goldsmiths, residing near Pydownee, charging them with criminal breach of trust in respect of four tolas of gold and seventeen tolas of silver, alleged to have been given to accused for the purpose of making certain ornaments for complainant, but five days after the receipt of the said gold and silver they locked the door of their shop and have not since been seen.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, on view of the body of Hormusjee Shapoojee, a Parsee priest. It appears deceased left his residence at 7 a. m. on Sunday and did not return until 8 p. m., apparently angry, when he declined to have his supper, but went up to his cot. Shortly after his wife found him to be very restless, and occasionally drinking water, on which he commenced vomiting. On being asked what he had taken, deceased said he had taken arsenic, but assigned no reason for doing so. Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee was called in, and endeavoured to excite vomiting. The deceased expired at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned, "That the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic which he voluntarily administered to himself."

DAMAUN.—We hear from Damaun that up to the date of our correspondent's letter, the 24th August, there had been no rain. Consequently prices were high, great distress prevailed, and many thefts and acts of violence were taking place. A grain shop was looted, and about 150 maunds of grain carried off. A Marwaree has had his place looted and a murder was committed.—*Deccan Herald.*

MR. MELVILL, C. S. I., Agent for the Governor-General at Baroda, arrived in Poona on Thursday last. He has just returned from England, and hastened up to Poona to confer with His Excellency the Viceroy in regard to the threatened famine in Guzerat.—*Id.*

THE case of the Madrasee Christian girl on whom an outrage was said to have been committed by a Sindhee on the 23rd of July last, was concluded at the Sessions Court, Kurrachee, on Tuesday last. The witnesses contradicted each other, and some of them had evidently been tampered with. The identification of the prisoner was considered to be unsatisfactory; the assessors, Messrs. Moore and Bradford, after hearing the summing up of the Judge, pronounced their decision of not guilty, in which opinion the Judge concurring, the prisoner was discharged.—*Beacon.*

ON the morning of the 22nd instant Captain Kelly, Commandant Ghizree Sanitarium, presented Quartermaster Sergeant W. Bishop, Unattached List, with the medal for long service and good conduct. Quartermaster Sergeant Bishop is a non-commissioned officer of nineteen years standing in the army, having received his first promotion in the 66th Regiment in 1858. By strict attention and uniform kindness in the performance of his duties, he has gained the good opinion of all ranks.—*Id.*

GRIM apprehensions are conjured up by the denizens of Hyderabad in regard to the future. The scarcity that prevails there, as it prevails more or less throughout Sind, is somewhat alarming, as it must needs be when bajree is selling at higher figures than wheat, and wheat is selling at famine prices. Bajree, yesterday, was quoted at Rs. 42 per candy; wheat at Rs. 33. The Hyderabadites were purchasing food grains last Sunday on a wholesale scale; to be forewarned is to be forearmed, and they are determined to fortify themselves against want by laying in stocks to last them for some time. All who had the means to do so went in heavily for supplies, those who had not have bleak prospects before them.—*Sind Advocate.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1877.

Letter from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, dated 16th August 1877, submitting his annual report on the working of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, during the official year 1876-77.

RESOLUTION.

Eleven Associations, of which nine were new and two revivals of old companies, were registered this year as against two in 1875-76. The total number of documents filed was 278 as compared with 263, and while the total of fees received was Rs. 5,602 against Rs. 2,210, that of expenditure was Rs. 1,014 as compared with Rs. 1,042 in the previous year,—results which show some improvement. There were 97 companies carrying on business and 86 in liquidation. Of the former twenty-one were for pressing and ginning cotton and possessed paid up capital of Rs. 92,70,219, thirty-nine were Spinning and Weaving Companies with paid up capital of Rs.4,00,76,255, six were Insurance Companies with paid up capital of Rs. 8,66,170 and five Land Reclamation Companies with paid up capital of Rs. 2,30,42,625.

PRESERVATION OF BUILDINGS POSSESSING HISTORICAL OR ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST.

Simla, 9th August 1877.

From Arthur Howell, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

FROM the Resolution of the Bombay Government, dated 27th June last, the Government of India have observed that certain sums have been sanctioned for the demolition of the Guttal fort, and for filling in the ditch and for levelling the fort, and reclaiming the ditch at Gadag, as famine relief works. The Government of India have no knowledge of these particular forts, but they feel assured that His Excellency the Governor in Council would not have approved their demolition had they possessed architectural merits or historical associations. I am to take the opportunity of reminding the Bombay Government of the various instructions which from time to time have been issued in view to the preservation of buildings, &c., of historical or architectural interest. The Government of India consider the preservation of such works an urgent duty, and though the subject has received considerable attention, it is feared that the instructions are not always strictly observed. There is, indeed, reason to believe that destruction of such buildings is still occasionally permitted, especially by railway contractors and engineers. Even where it is necessary to remove them, inscriptions and valuable carvings should be carefully preserved.

THE BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF "ANNA FUND."

THE following amounts have been received up to date on account of the above Fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Customs Dept., List No. 1	12	0	0
Caxton Printing Works, List No. 96	16	14	0
Gun Carriage Factory, List No. 8	21	7	9
Girls' School, Indo-British Institution, List No. 12	12	8	0
General Post Office, List No. 21	10	0	0
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Fort Office, List No. 22	6	8	0
Mr. W. Boyd, List No. 2	12	0	0
Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Commissariat walla, List No. 50	7	0	0
Messrs. King, King & Co., List No. 85	60	6	6
Miss G. Page, List No. 87	107	0	0
Mr. S Myer, List No. 4	31	0	0
Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee, List No. 65	26	0	0
Capt. Oldham, R. E.	35	0	0
Anonymous	5	0	0
Collected from public on Cocoanut Fair day	2	0	0
Total Rs.	361	12	3

Heads of offices and establishments, and the directors and managers of mills, &c., are kindly requested to arrange to have small contributions collected on the voluntary principle, and to send the aggregated receipts direct to the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of "Bombay Famine Relief 'Anna Fund.'" Collecting papers may be obtained from W. H. Booker, 27, Meadow Street, Fort.

THEFT OF SILVER FROM H. M.'S MINT.

ON Saturday evening last, a Hindoo, named Rama Bapoo, was arrested on suspicion by a police ramoosee, while endeavouring to dispose of two bars of silver. On its being ascertained that Rama was employed in in H. M.'s Mint in the melting department, he was placed before Mr. Inspector Gough, who upon enquiry deemed it necessary that the prisoner's place of residence should be searched; thereupon Mr. Gough, Rampursad Jemadar, and two native police constables proceeded to the hut of the prisoner, which is situated on the Flats, where, on some portion of the floor being excavated, there was discovered a small earthen vessel filled with pieces of silver. The prisoner then confessed to having committed the theft from the Mint, where he had been employed for the last four months; and he said that his mode of concealment was by putting a small piece of silver at a time in his *langootee*. The prisoner made a further confession as to other silver ornaments which he had already converted from silver he had stolen. These have been secured by the police from persons with whom the prisoner had left them for safe custody. The police have the evidence of jewellers who made the above ornaments, to the effect that they were made of similar pieces of silver to those recovered from the prisoner's house, and which were handed to them by the prisoner. Yesterday he was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having committed theft of 716 tolas of silver, the property of H. M.'s Mint. The prisoner was remanded to jail, and the case postponed for hearing to the 31st inst.

THE LONDON BANK SUIT AGAINST MEER GOOLAM BABA.

MAHOMED ESMAIL *vs.* MEER GOOLAM BABA KHAN.

AT the High Court yesterday, Sir Charles Sargent delivered a written judgment in the above case, which from its peculiar circumstances has been considered to be of more general interest than other cases in which the Bank has been engaged. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the defendant.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the plaintiff, who had been placed on the list of contributories of the London and Bombay Bank for 655 shares, sought to have it declared that he was a mere nominee and trustee for the defendant of the 655 shares; that he is entitled to be indemnified by him in respect of the shares; and that the defendant is indebted to him in the sum of Rs. 52,150, with interest thereon; and that the Bank being willing to receive the sum in satisfaction of their claim against plaintiff, that the defendant be decreed to pay the amount to the Bank. By an order of the Court of Chancery, plaintiff was ordered to pay to the official liquidators of the London Bank Rs. 52,150, with interest at 5 per cent. from 24th October 1870 till payment, for the balance of calls due by him in respect of 655 shares standing in his name. Plaintiff alleged that he never had any beneficial interest in the shares, but that he was simply the nominee of Meer Goolam Baba, as whose trustee he held the shares. The plaint was originally filed both against Meer Goolam Baba and the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank. His Lordship, however, found, at an early stage of the hearing, that the London Bank was not a necessary party to the suit; and on the plaintiff undertaking that the whole of the sum claimed by him should be paid by Meer Goolam Baba to the London Bank, and on the Bank consenting to receive the amount from him in satisfaction of its claim against the plaintiff, the Bank was dismissed as defendant in the suit, with costs to be paid by the plaintiff. The case for the defendant was that he never was a shareholder in the London Bank, that he never had any interest whatever in the shares of the Bank, and that he never obtained, either in his own name, or that of the plaintiff or any other person, any shares of the Bank and never was liable either as the apparent or beneficial owner of such shares. He had strong reasons to believe that this suit had been fraudulently brought in collusion with the Bank's agents and at the instigation of certain persons who were hostile to and had been taking every possible means of harassing and injuring him. The only way in which he (Meer Goolam Baba) had anything whatever to do with the London Bank was under the following circumstances. On the 29th August 1864, Mr. McEwen, the promoter and chairman of the London Bank, called upon him at Surat and delivered to him a letter informing him that he was going to bring out a Bank and requesting Meer Goolam Baba to lend his name as one of the directors. In reply defendant wrote a letter on 30th August 1864, stating that he would enquire into the matter, and if everything was found satisfactory, would accept the offer and become a director. At the urgent request of Mr. McEwen, and on his representation that the London Bank would be a first-rate concern, and that all the directors would be "highly eminent and respectable, people," defendant was subsequently induced to sign an application for 2,000 shares and to consent to become a director. Almost immediately after he had signed such application, defendant learned that the London Bank was not an honest or *bona fide* concern; that it was being promoted for fraudulent purposes by people of bad character; that in particular one Allarakhia Peerbhoy, whom the defendant discovered to be a notorious swindler in Bombay, was one of the promoters and was closely connected with the Bank; and that it would therefore detract from his (defendant's) character and position to have anything to do with the Bank. He accordingly called upon Mr. McEwen and told him he would not take any shares in the Bank or become a director; and in a letter, written a few days afterwards, informed him that he was not willing to have his name put forward as one of the committee in Bombay, and that he withdrew his application for allotment of shares. In consequence of the withdrawal of his application, no shares were ever allotted to defendant, and he never became or acted as a director. At the hearing, his Lordship said, several issues were raised, which, however, his Lordship did not consider it necessary to refer to in detail. Now, there could be no doubt that a suit would lie against a real and beneficial owner of shares. It was not in dispute that the London Bank was started in London, that it was subsequently amalgamated with the Mediterranean Bank, that McEwen and Allarakhia Peerbhoy came to Bombay, and started a branch here. (States the effect of the evidence of the plaintiff and of Syed Wuzeer.) Plaintiff said he was asked by defendant to become the nominee for 700 shares, that he received Rs. 14,000 from defendant, which he paid as deposit money, that he signed the receipts, and that in December 1865 and February 1866 he executed two transfer receipts. Syed Wuzeer, when examined, denied that defendant ever applied for or was allotted 2,000 shares. This witness was allowed by his Lordship to be treated as a hostile witness. Evidence by Mr. Stead was put in to rebut his (Syed Wuzeer's) evidence; and Mr. Stead and his clerk Hurridas spoke to a meeting they had with Syed Wuzeer at the Travellers' Bungalow in Surat. They said that an affidavit was afterwards prepared and sent to Syed Wuzeer, who, however, in his reply, declined to sign it, as he said at the advice of a solicitor. His Lordship saw no reason to doubt the evidence of Mr. Stead and Hurridas, and believed that Syed Wuzeer did make to them at the Travellers' Bungalow the statement he was said to have made. His Lordship felt no doubt that he was unwilling to put it out of his power to negotiate with Mr. Stead for a larger commission; and no reliance ought to be placed on his statement. There was no question that he was induced to make his statement on the offer of a very large commission, in other words that he was bribed to make it. On the 3rd January 1876, Mr. Stead wrote to Syed Wuzeer a letter as follows:—"Private and confidential.—I am in communication with the official liquidators in London as to the best means of enforcing payment of the large liability of this gentleman ("M. G. B.," i. e, Meer Goolam Baba) in respect of shares standing in the names of his various nominees, and I think it highly probable that I shall be empowered by the court to make a special and liberal arrangement with your goodself to obtain your hearty co-operation in the matter. The amount is very large, and a commission upon it would represent a far handsomer sum than I think you are accustomed to earn; and I am convinced that a man of your penetration and acuteness will readily see in this an opportunity of enriching himself in a very easy way although, possibly, at the expense of some of his friends." Again in another letter of the 9th February 1876, Mr. Stead wrote as follows:—"I am this morning in receipt of your favour of yesterday's date, which I have read and re-read without being able to satisfy myself that you have not misunderstood my last letter. I now beg to explain that the 10 per cent. referred to related only to the small matter about which you have recently sent me a list of property . . . You appear to me, however, to have mixed up the smaller question with the very large and important one, which we discussed with your friend when you were last in Bombay . . . I wish you distinctly to understand that until I obtain the court's sanction to deal with you, I am not in a position to accept the terms mentioned by you, namely, 1, 15 per cent upon all recoveries; 2, the entire cancelment of your own debt to the Bank; and 3, a bonus or extra remuneration in addition to the commission of 15 per cent. which I understand to be the terms you expect. . . . I may mention, however, that if I get such power (from the Court of Chancery) I should be disposed to make the cancelment of your debt to the Bank one of the conditions in your favour in addition to the payment of a handsome commission. Your third condition could not be entertained for one moment as I am prevented by the orders of the Court of Chancery from paying remuneration except in the shape of commission, and that only out of recoveries actually made. You must remember that a commission of 10 per cent. or thereabouts upon the enormous liability we propose to deal with would represent something very considerable indeed, and well worth running some little risk to obtain, though as a matter of fact you would run no risk whatever, as all we should require would be your presence in Bombay to make an affidavit, which would be forwarded to England. I am not in a position to obtain goods of any nature from England, being strictly prohibited by the special order of the High Court of Chancery from attending to any business except that of the liquidation. If we come to terms about the big matter, I shall be happy to make you a present of my own air gun, which I showed to yourself and your friend on the occasion of your calling upon me. . . . In regard to what you say about the possibility of my leaving Bombay abruptly for England, I beg to assure you that (D. V.) I shall be here for seven or eight years more; and the big matter ought to be entirely completed in a period of about four months. As soon as I obtain full power to deal with you, it may be necessary for you to run up to Bombay for a day to discuss and settle the terms upon which the matter is to be finally concluded." There could be no doubt that there had been negotiations as to Syed Wuzeer's giving evidence in support of the claim against the defendant; but according to Mr. Stead, they were finally broken off. At any rate, Syed Wuzeer's statements were such that they could not be relied upon, and his conduct made his contradictory evidence unreliable and shook all confidence in him. His Lordship could not believe one statement more than another. On the whole, little or no reliance could be attached to his evidence except in the parts where it was not contradicted. His Lordship proceeded next to examine McEwen's evidence, to obtain which a commission to England was applied for when Syed Wuzeer proved to be a broken reed. McEwen said that defendant came with Syed Wuzeer and applied for an allotment of 2,000 shares; but as to what became of the shares, his Lordship found he (McEwen) had no trustworthy recollection whatever; nor was it a matter for surprise after the expiration of thirteen years. He could not tell how the 2,000 shares were allotted or taken away, whether in one, two, or three allotment papers. His cross-examination and re-examination showed that he was not speaking about anything of which he had a distinct recollection, but from his idea of the general course of business. He had no recollection of receiving a letter from defendant on the 16th September; and no wonder that he did not recollect because he had forgotten having received two other letters. No doubt the letter was drafted by Mr. Tyabjee, but it did not appear on what day it was sent out. It was quite clear to his Lordship's mind that the defendant had no distinct idea of the date on which the letter was sent out. There was no evidence that defendant did act as director after the 16th September except McEwen's indistinct recollecton. No allotment papers were signed by the defendant, and the 28 statements put in were all signed by McEwen and the three other directors. The attendance book was not forthcoming. On the other hand, there were McEwen's diary and report, in which latter he said, "The other director, Meer Goolam Baba, has agreed with me in all that I have done." It was difficult to believe that McEwen would have so spoken of Meer Goolam Baba if he did not believe him to be a director; or that he would not have been contradicted by the other directors if the statement were not true, or that defendant himself would not have contradicted it on its appearance in the newspapers. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the defendant, notwithstanding that he had written the letter of the 16th September and had at that time wished to retire, took such an interest in the company as to lead McEwen to believe that he continued as a director. It was obvious the defendant might have applied for 2,000 shares for his friends although he had changed his mind to become a director. In one of the books there was an alteration of the 2,000 shares to 200. That circumstance did not show that the defendant had withdrawn his application for 2,000 shares; for if he had, why should the entry for 200 shares have appeared in the book? The company's books showed that many shares were allotted to defendant's servants and friends:—50 shares to his coachman, 530 to his moonshee, 50 to his havildar, 50 to his butler, &c. An important fact in this connection was that there were no letters of application from these persons found; and it showed that shares had been merely allotted to them. McEwen's statements were founded on his diary, which was not impeached or objected to when produced; and the entries were corroborated by the records of the company. Upon such evidence his Lordship could not but come to the conclusion that the defendant did apply for shares for his friends as alleged by McEwen. The original allotment paper might have been in blank for 2,000 shares, and afterwards broken up into small allotments in blank, which was a common practice in Bombay in those days. Now, in order to show that defendant was the real owner of the shares, and not the nominees, the evidence must carry the case a step further. This part of the case rested on the credit to be attached to the evidence of the plaintiff and the defendant respectively; but the conclusions his Lordship had arrived at were contrary to the defendant's case. The plaintiff's condition at the time was such as to forbid the supposition that he could have paid the Rs. 14,000 as deposit money, or that the defendant's servants could have done so. His Lordship considered it was an unlikely thing that plaintiff and the other persons could have engaged in these share transactions on their own account. Under these circumstances, it would not be right to deal with the defendant's denial as that of an unimpeached witness. It was urged upon his Lordship that this matter had been got up by some enemies of the defendant. No doubt Mr. Stead had been posted up in facts by people who bore no good will to the defendant, by Syed Allum Khan and others at his instigation; and it might be that the plaintiff himself was instigated by Syed Allum Khan. That was, however, a circumstance not sufficient to outweigh the evidence of the plaintiff if it could be relied upon in other respects. Evidence was taken to Mr. Stead by persons who bore no good will to defendant, but still it established that the 700 shares were not held by the plaintiff in his own right. His Lordship therefore declared that defendant was bound to indemnify the plaintiff; that he was to pay to the liquidator the whole of the calls payable by plaintiff: and that he must pay the plaintiff's costs.

The Advocate General asked his Lordship to consider the question of costs, as the way in which the case had been got up reflected no credit upon the Bank. If the case had been between the Bank and the defendant, the Court would not have granted costs; and in this instance, the plaintiff really represented the Bank.

His Lordship said there was nothing morally or legally wrong in the way in which the evidence had been got up, although no doubt it was open to criticism by counsel. His Lordship did not think any attempt had been made in this case to bribe persons to give false evidence. There was nothing objectionable in a man asking another, or offering him a reward, to give evidence which he believed to be true. His Lordship did not see why the victorious party should not get his costs.

THE RAINFALL.

WHERE has the rain gone to this year? It has not gone to the hills in the neighbourhood of Poona, as the following table of rainfall at Mahableshwur, which has been sent to us by a friend who vouches for its correctness, will show:—

For the past five years and up to 19th August.

	1872. in.	cts.	1873. in.	cts.	1874. in.	cts.	1875. in.	cts.	1876. in.	cts.	1877. in.	cts.
June	48	20	38	11	82	72	46	0	22	44	26	48
July	121	80	130	0	120	78	141	53	140	50	46	53*
Aug.	60	9	52	16	69	57	67	57	67	74	34	91
Sept.	30	78	44	87	17	35	76	41	12	22		
	260	87	265	14	290	42	331	51	242	90	107	92

	in.	cts.
Average total rainfall (June to September inclusive) for previous 5 years (excluding 1877)	278	16
Required to make up average to end of September this year	170	24
Average for previous 5 years of July—rainiest month of year	130	92
*This July shows deficiency on previous 5 years	84	39

It will be seen from this table that unless we have a surprising downfall from this date, Mahableshwur itself will have only half its usual fall of rain.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE MISSING BOAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—You have referred to the missing boat from this steamer, and you would oblige me by making public the enclosed copy of my letter to the Master Attendant. I firmly believe that the boat got drifted towards the N. E., and that we shall hear of her soon.—Yours, &c.,

Calcutta, August 23.

R. M'NABB,
Master S. S. St. Osyth.

S. S. St. Osyth, August 21st.

To the Deputy Master Attendant, in charge, Calcutta.

SIR,—In reply to yours of this date, I have the honour to inform you that I arrived at the Eastern Channel light-vessel, Sand-heads, at 5-30 p.m. on the 17th instant. I steamed out to the southward, but saw no brigs about seven miles; I then lay by intending to wait for daylight, but at about 11 p.m a steam tug came alongside, hailed us, and said that if I would send a boat to the ship he had just left, a pilot would come on board; I got alongside the sailing ship, and lowered my boat with Mr. Gates, 3rd officer, in charge of her. They took a light with them, and I instructed Mr. Gates to keep it burning and show it when he left the ship, until I picked him up; there were four able seamen in the boat besides the 3rd officer. They left us at midnight exactly, and at about 1 a.m. I saw him leave the sailing vessel which was then about half a mile to the S.S.W. of us. The Eastern Channel light then bore N.W. After about 15 minutes, the light disappeared; and I have seen nothing of them since; the boat would be then, I think, about a quarter to half a mile from us. I waited there till half past two a. m., and seeing some small lights to the W-ward, I steamed about a mile in that direction. Not finding my boat I waited till daylight, keeping the East Channel light bearing N.W. At 5 a.m. I steamed away again, taking a sweep to the N-ward, and in to the light vessel, looking all the time for my boat. I then went out towards the brigs, and got a pilot, after which I steamed away towards the Muttak, say half-way due East, then about 10 miles to the N-ward and round to W.N.W., keeping a good look-out and two men at the mast-head all the time; at half past 3 p.m., we passed the intermediate light-vessel and proceeded on to Saugor. I arrived here on the 19th instant, and immediately reported the loss to the police, also to Mr. Yates, though not officially.—I have, &c.

R. M'NABB.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

ROWING IN ENGLAND.

R. W. Boyd the Champion, sculler of England, was beaten by both T. Blackman and J. Higgins during the recent Thames International Regatta, in the race for the Watermen's Sculls. The *Sportsman* describes the event as follows :—

Watermen's Sculls ; first prize 50l., second 10l., third 5l. Upper end of Chiswick Eyot to Putney.

Third Station : T Blackman	1
Fourth Station : J. Higgins	2
Second Station : R. Watson Boyd....................	3
First Station : G. Tarryer	0

The odds offered against Boyd before the start by men who do not usually plunge in the dark sounded ominous. Boyd had the best station, and was fresh. He went away with the lead, and led Blackman about a length half-way down Chiswick Eyot, Higgins was about the same distance behind Blackman, and Tarryer was outpaced. At the bottom of the Eyot Blackman was well clear of Higgins and was holding Boyd. Boyd came over to him, and Blackman gave way. Boyd, however, still came wide round the bend, and got more than half-way across the river. Blackman was rowing him down as they passed the upper end of the Mall, and as Boyd still bored over their sculls fouled. Boyd got first off, a clear length and more to the good. Blackman kept very wide round the rest of the curve, out of all danger of fouls, but losing a lot of ground by his extra circuit. Higgins judiciously cut in behind him and Boyd, and took the inside course, again of two or three lengths in the distance. So far Boyd had rowed the fastest stroke of the lot, Blackman and Higgins about the same, if anything Blackman the faster. As they came by the Doves and Biffin's Blackman quickened his stroke, and, considering the disadvantage of his course at this point he certainly went a tremendous pace. He came up to Boyd rapidly, and shot Hammersmith Bridge only a few feet to the bad. He soon passed him, and was never headed again. Higgins at this point was four lengths behind Boyd, and six a head of Taryer. Boyd began to row out of all form as he passed the Soap Works, and Higgins soon went by him, and pursued Blackman. They had the finish to themselves, a hundred yards and more ahead of Boyd. Blackman won by about four lengths, so far as we could judge from the steamer. Tarryer plodded on, and closed with Boyd half-way down Putney Reach, but Boyd made a final spurt, pulled himself together, and saved the third money, Tarryer stopping just short of the post.

Higgins has challenged Boyd to row again for the Championship. Boyd offers to row over the Tyne championship course for £200 a side and the championship of England Challenge Cup, and to bet £500 to £400 on the result. If the race is rowed on the Thames, he expects Higgins' backers to bet him £500 to £400.

A GORILLA IN ENGLAND.

Most of us can recollect Du Chaillu's gorilla book, and his graphic descriptions of the fierce man-like ape that rushed out of the woods upon the traveller, uttering its dreadful cry, and with its long arms beating its breast after the manner of the wedding guest in Coleridge's ballad. The gorilla has been the puzzle and the wonder of modern physiologists, who although agreed that it is structurally removed from man, are equally agreed that its resemblance to our noble selves is too close to be flattering. There used to be, and may be now for aught I know, a stuffed gorilla in the British Museum, but the only live gorilla that I have seen, and, with one exception the only living specimen ever exhibited in this country, holds a *levee* every day at the Westminster Aquarium. My acquaintance, Pongo—for as I have had his long, sinewy arms around my neck, I presume I may call him so—though a veritable gorilla is a mere baby, probably as unlike a grown up man-ape as a young boy is like a fully developed man, and it is this very circumstance that makes Pongo's strength, gravity, and intelligence so repulsively attractive. The little brute, that will not be full grown until he is twenty years of age, is now only three and a half years old, and when standing as erect as his lengthy, disproportionate arms will permit measures about forty inches in height. From head to foot he is mouse-grey in colour, and covered for the most part with soft hair as close but finer than that of a smooth terrier. His face and arms are, save for a few straggling hairs, bare. The palms of his distressingly human hands are quite hairless and very like in colour and texture to those of a quadroon. The hinder part of his head is terribly human, and is set upon a pair of broad shoulders manlike in shape. His forehead is villainously low, his nose flat and bridgeless, his mouth distended and protuberant, and his whole expression, but for the eyes, bestial. But his grave, appealing eyes are nearly human, already full of strange regrets—eyes that suggest some sort of soul latent, imprisoned, and struggling to be free. His arms are those of a working man, long and muscular, ending in veritable hands, that look as if they could be taught almost any rough sort of handicraft. His chest is well developed, his stomach distended, and his shape downwards that of an ordinary high-class ape. Pongo eats and drinks of the same sort of food as men do. At night he sleeps in a bed with a coverlet, and his general habits appear to be those of a small human savage. He is active, playful, and exceedingly mischievous. When pleased he claps his hands with glee ; when offended or frightened he sulks in a corner. On the occasion when I visited him my companion gave him part of a biscuit, which he looked at, smelt, and leisurely proceeded to eat. Presently his quick eye caught sight of the remainder of the biscuit, when he toddled forward and held out his hand, as if asking for that also. My friend, wishing to humour the little brute, handed him the piece of biscuit. He took it between his fingers, but finding that it was similar to his own portion, gravely handed it back again. What sort of being Pongo may become I know not, but at present he seems to be a well-mannered, courteous, confiding little man-ape—quite too like a little wild man of the woods, with an old young face. Physiologists call out for the missing link, but, looking at Pongo, I see the missing link. No other missing link seems necessary further to shame our poor humanity.—*Sportsman.*

THE TURKISH GENERAL IN BULGARIA.

Mehemet Ali Pasha, the new Serdar Ekrem, or Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman forces in Bulgaria, is not a Turk by birth, but a Prussian. His father, Detroy, was staff trumpeter in the Nicholas regiment of cuirassiers of Brandenburg. The boy was named Julius, and when old enough was placed in a house of business at Magdeburg. But he was a lad of an imaginative disposition, and the methodical routine of business life did dot please him. He had a craving for adventure, his mind was running upon sea stories and tales of travel and the splendid fortunes to be made in foreign lands. At length he ran away and got to Rostock, where he found a Mecklenburg brig getting ready for sea. The captain took him on board as a ship boy. They sailed for the Levant, and after a long and tedious voyage anchored in the Bosphorus.

By this time young Detroy was thoroughly disenchanted with a seafaring life. The hard work on board the brig, the menial services which every one exacted from the young ship boy, the rough treatment and ill usage he received from all extinguished his illusions, so far as the sea was concerned. On the other hand, he was in the East, in the very country of wonderful fortunes. His resolution was soon taken. One day there was passing by one of those beautiful caiques rowed by five or six gaily-dressed oarsmen, in which distinguished Turks are usually conveyed from their yali on the Bosphorus to the Porte in Stamboul. Young Detroy at once sprang from the brig into the sea and swam towards the caique. He was seen, and the occupant ordered the boat to be stopped and had the lad taken in. The Turk was no less a personage than Ali Pasha, afterwards so famous, and Grand Visier for many years. Detroy had picked up a scanty smattering of French at school and at Magdeburg, and Ali was perfect master of the language. Detroy explained the motives of his rash act, and besought the Pasha to take him under his protection, declaring that he even desired to become a Mussulman. Ali promised him his protection, but advised him to reflect seriously before he changed his religion. During the next few weeks the lad remained at the Pasha's palace enjoying absolute freedom, making rapid progress in Turkish, and frequently admitted to see his patron, who was delighted with the frank disposition of his *protege*. But as Detroy continued to urge his desire to go over to Islam, Ali took an opportunity of mentioning the affair to the Prussian Minister at the Porte, requesting that one of the clergymen attached to the Embassy would visit and remonstrate with the young would-be renegade. This was done ; but the chaplain had to report that his efforts were fruitless. Detroy was now definitively taken into the household of the Pasha, and regularly instructed. A year later he was formally admitted into his new religion, taking the second name, Ali, out of affection for his benefactor. Two years later his patron sent him to the Military School, where he distinguished himself by diligence, and intelligence, earning great praise on account of several translations of military articles, &c., from French and German.

He received his commission in 1853, and made the campaign of the Danube against the Russians. He was first under fire at the siege of Silistria and it was said that he did not seem very courageous. It has been even alleged by enemies that at the beginning of the bombardment he sought shelter in a cellar. But he soon gave proofs of intrepidity and even of daring, winning universal commendation. He once spent whole night alone in a captured earthwork. Omer Pasha noticed the conduct of the young officer, and placed him on his staff, and in this capacity he went through the Russian war, and later the campaigns in Montenegro, Arabia, and Bosnia. He became a Colonel in 1863, and in 1865 was made a Pasha, or General. He was employed with distinction during the Insurrection in Crete, and again on the Montenegrin frontier. In 1873 he was given the chief command of the forces in Thessaly, in order to put an end to the excesses of the banditti, which had become intolerable. Mehemet Ali acquitted himself of this difficult task with great ability. Partly by artifice and partly by persuasion, by employing remorseless severity where "examples" were required, by daring attacks, and by skilful operations in combination with the Greek detachments assigned for frontier duty, he was able, in a short time, to re-establish order in Thessaly. Towards the close of 1875 he was entrusted with the chief command at Novi-Bazar, a post of great strategic importance as will be seen at a glance at the map. He has since been engaged in various military duties in connexion with the operations against the insurgents in Servia. But the sun of Court favour has not shone very brightly upon him ; hence, while his reputation for capacity is universal, he had not been assigned any prominent position until just now, when he finds himself placed in the first military command in the Empire. In estimating his probable achievements, it will be well to bear in mind that he has not had the advantage of European training like Omer Pasha and so many of his own subordinates. His capacity alone is foreign ; he will have against him, together with everything else, all the drawbacks of his exlusively Turkish education.—*Times.*

THE CHARGE AGAINST DETECTIVES.

(*Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette."*)

Examination continued—At any time was the Montgomery or the DeGoncourt fraud referred to ?

Mr. Besley renewed his objection. Mr. Poland ought to ask if it was referred to at any subsequent time.

Sir J. Ingham.—I cannot see anything objectionable in the question.

Witness—I telegraphed to Palmer on Oct. 10.

Mr. Poland—Never mind that.

Mr. Besley—We must have that down. My friend objects when the answer is favourable to the prisoners.

Mr. Poland—Where did you telegraph to ?—Where Palmer lived.

Where from ?—From Brighton.

Where was Palmer's address ?—I forget ; it is somewhere in Kennington.

I will leave Oct. 10 now.

Mr. Besley—I object.

Mr. Poland—I should have thought the more convenient course would be to keep to chronological order. I will postpone October for the present.

Sir J. Ingham—Mr. Besley requests you to get an answer, and cannot you comply with it ?

Mr. Poland—If my friend wishes all the October history I will give it him.

Mr. Besley—My friend only gets part of an answer. We want to know if that was the first time.

Mr. Poland—I must take upon myself to conduct the examination my own way, until checked by you, Sir James.

Sir J. Ingham—Well, go on.

Examination continued—At the office did you ever see Druscovich ?—No.

Do you remember the afternoon or evening of Sept. 25 ?—Yes, it was a Monday, I believe.

You are right. What took place as you were leaving the office on that day ?—As I was leaving in a gig, with Street, some one attracted my attention by making a hissing noise.

Where you actually in the gig when you heard the noise ?—Yes.

Who made the noise ?—Druscovich.

Where was he ?—Near the entrance of Scotland-yard—the back entrance.

About what time was this ?—About four o'clock.

What happened ?—Druscovich said, "I wanted to see you."

How near the gig was he ?—Within three yards.

Did you get down or remain in the gig ?—I got down.

What did Street do ?—He sat in the gig.

What passed between Druscovich and yourself after you had alighted ?—We went into the hotel together. He said, "There's a big swindle come in from Paris to-day." I asked what it was, and he answered, "It is a £10,000 job ; it is a forgery, or something to do with bills of exchange." I said, "Is it a racing matter ?" and he replied "No ; I believe not." I asked him if he had got the case, and he said he had got all the papers in his desk at the office. He had scarcely had time to look at the case, but a solicitor from Paris had been at Scotland-yard. He asked me if I would try to find out who the people were, but I told him he must find out himself. (Laughter.)

Do you remember whether at that time anything was said about betting ?—No, it was racing. The conversation took place in the Northumberland Hotel. I said, "Keep the case in your hands, if you can," and I think he told me it was already in his hands. Nothing else passed at that interview.

Where did you part from Drubcovich ?—At the hotel.

Outside or inside ?—We both went away together. Druscovich was in a hurry.

Where did you go ?—I got into my gig and drove home.

Do you know whether Benson, your brother, or Bale was in the office at this time or not ?—They had gone, I believe. Benson was in the habit of leaving before me.

After you got home that night did you see any other officer of the police force ?—No, I did not. (Immediately correcting himself) Yes, I did.

Who was that officer ?—Chief Inspector Clarke.

Where did you see him ?—At 20, Great College-street, Westminster.

How came you to go there ?—In consequence of a letter I received.

In whose hand writing was the address on the envelope of that letter ?—In my hand writing.

What was inside the envelope ?—A piece of blotting paper.

Plain blotting paper ?—Yes.

Did you know, from receiving that envelope with the piece of blotting paper inside, that Clarke wanted to see you ?—I did.

And you went to see him ?—Yes.

About what time was it when you received the letter ?—Very late ; there must have been some delay in the post. I do not suppose that I got the letter until quite ten o'clock at night.

How did you go to Great College-street ?—I took a cab.

How far did you go in the cab ?—to the corner of the street.

What time do you think it was when you saw Clarke ?—I should think it was about ten minutes past ten.

No. 20, Great College-street, was Clarke's residence ?—Yes.

You had some conversation with Clarke ?—Yes.

When you left him where did you go ?—I went to find Bale, Street, and my brother.

Was Benson still living at Mrs. Assy's ?—Yes.

Did you go there at all ?—Yes, after seeing Bale and Street.

Where was Bale living ?—I do not know.

Where did you see Bale and Street ?—I met them walking towards Street's house at Islington.

Did Street live in Penton-place ?—No, never.

You had some conversation with them, and afterwards went to Benson, at Mrs Assy's ?—Yes.

What time was this ?—Between half-past twelve and one in the morning, because I had been delayed in looking after Street and Bale.

What did you do at Mrs. Assy's ?—I knocked at the door and asked to see Benson.

Were you able to see him ?—No, he had been unwell that day, and I was told that I could not see him.

Was the door opened to you ?—No, and I threw a stone through the window.

What, did you break the window ?—Yes.

Who answered you ?—I believe it was the voice of Mrs. Assy.

Did you leave a message for Benson ?

Mr. Williams.—How can that possibly be evidence against the defendants ?

Mr. Poland.—They are not answerable for it, and it is merely a fact in the case. (To witness :) Did you leave a message ?—No, I did not ; at least I have no recollection of having done so. (Laughter.)

You did not see Benson, and you came away ?—Yes.

Did you write to anyone that night ?—I did.

To whom ?—Druscovich.

Where ?—To South Lambeth-road ; No. 64, I think, but I cannot be sure.

Was that after you had seen Inspector Clarke, or before ?—Before.

How did you send the letter ?—By post.

We will give notice for the production of the letter at the next sitting, but I will ask you now what was its object ?—To make an appointment for the next morning.

Did you receive a letter on the following morning.—Yes.

By post ?—Yes at about eight o'clock.

Mr. Poland.—From whom did that letter come.

Mr. Wontner objected to the question.

Mr. Poland would show that the letter had been destroyed.

Mr. Wontner—Why don't you show that now ?

Mr. Poland—The learned gentleman may save his objection. (To witness :) After writing your letter and posting it you received a letter from Druscovich ? Did you go anywhere in consequence ?—I did.

Where ?—To the Charing-cross Archway, Cravenstreet, Stand—the archway leading from Craven-street into Villiers-street.

You mean the archway underneath the main station at Charing-Cross ?—Yes.

What time did you go there ?—At ten o'clock in the morning.

Tuesday morning, the 27th ?—The 26th.

Whom did you see ?—Druscovich.

Did you take his letter with you ?—I did.

What did you do with it ?—I gave it to him.

Why did you take the letter with you ?—Because he said. "Bring this with you."

Mr. St. John Wontner objected.

Mr. Poland—Then it is necessary to give notice to produce.

Mr. St. John Wontner—Go on.

Examination continued—You took the letter with you ?—Yes.

Because it said, "Bring this with you ?"—Yes ; my letter and his crossed, and by a singular coincidence they both fixed the same time and place.

Did you see anything of your letter that morning ?—No.

An adjournment of twenty minutes here took place, after which the evidence of Kurr was continued.

When you saw Druscovich, on the 26th, what state was he in ?—Very much excited.

What was said ?—He was so excited that he scarcely knew what was said at all.

What did you say ?—I said, "I find that case is ours after all."

What did he say ?—He said, "Yes ; I've been piped off."

What does that mean ?—It means that he had been watched.

What further passed ?—He said, "I've given you the tip now, and you'll have to look after yourself now ;" but I cannot be certain of the words. They were something to that effect.

What more ?—I don't recollect anything further. The whole interview did not last thirty seconds.

Was anything else said ?—I asked him if he knew whether the notes were stopped, and if anything was being done in the matter. In an excited manner he said, "I don't know what they are doing," and he ran away, leaving me standing.

Did you see Benson, Bale, and your brother after this ?—I did.

Where ?—At Flintoff's office in Northumberland-street.

Did you tell them what had occurred ?—I think not.

What became of them ?—We all stayed there till two o'clock on the Tuesday afternoon.

Well ?—They went to pack up some things, and go to Glasgow. By this time I had told them, not of my interview with Druscovich, but that warrants would be granted. I think I told Benson of the particulars.

What became of the papers ?—They were put in tin boxes. Bale was left behind to destroy everything that was useless.

Did you give Flintoff any notice that you were going to leave ?—No.

Sir J. Ingham.—When did the four weeks expire ?

Mr. Poland.—Four weeks from Aug. 31. (To witness. To whom did you give the bank notes ?—To Benson, to get rid of at Glasgow.

Did you see anything more of Druscovich on the Tuesday ?—No.

Where did you stay that night ?—At my own house.

Where did you go the next day ?—To Derby.

Where then ?—To the offices of Meiklejohn.

At the railway terminus ?—Yes. I knew he was employed as the superintendent of police on the line.

Did you give him any notice ?—I telegraphed, but I believe my telegram never reached him. I saw him about two o'clock in the day.

What did you say ?—I told him the conversation I had had with Druscovich. I said, "If you don't come to London and see Druscovich he will make a mess of it."

What did he say to that ?—He said he would. Meiklejohn or myself telegraphed to Druscovich to meet us at the Midland Station in London.

About what time was that telegram sent off ?—Between three and four.

Where was it sent to ?—To South Lambeth-road.

What was the name of the sender—I don't recollect.

Did you return to London that night ?—I did.

With whom ?—Meiklejohn.

About what time ?—I left with the ten past five train, and arrived about half-past eight at St. Pancras Station.

While you were at Derby, before you saw Meiklejohn, had you seen anybody ?—A clerk in the office and a man named Inspector Carr.

Did you know either of those persons ?—No.

Did you give any name at Derby ?—I did.

To whom ?—The clerk.

What name ?—Giffard.

Was that while you were waiting for Meikejohn ?—It was on my arrival.

Where did you dine ?—At the hotel.

With anybody ?—Alone.

When you arrived at St. Pancras did you see Druscovich ?—Yes.

Where was he ?—On the platform.

What passed ?—Meiklejohn joined Druscovich, and I followed them.

Where to ?—The Midland Hotel. We asked for a private room, but the waiter suggested that we should make use of the dining room.

Did you go to that room ?—Yes.

What passed ?—I asked Druscovich if he could tell me the numbers of the notes that were stopped. I don't recollect his reply ; but he did not give me the numbers. I believe he made some causal reply. I asked him who the solicitor in the case was.

What did he say ?—He did not tell me.

Yes ?—I called Meiklejohn on one side, and said, "Go and find out all about this." Meiklejohn and Druscovich had some conversation together.

Did you hear what it was ?—No.

And then ?—Meiklejohn came back to me, and said the solicitor's name was Abrahams. I asked him "if he meant Jack Abrahams, at Bow street." (Laughter.)

What did Meiklejohn say ?—He said, "No," it was some other Abrahams, whom he did not know.

What did you say ?—He said he had not got the numbers of the notes, but he would let me know in the morning. Druscovich joined us then. He said, "You will have to leave for America. I shall have to apprehend some one over this case."

Yes ?—I said, "Well, you can apprehend me." He said he would. He said he would take me down to the addresses of the bookmakers for identification.

Yes ?—He said he would bring Clark of Shore to my house in the morning and arrest me. I said, "All right. I leave my house at eleven o'clock, and you can arrest me as I am coming out."

Well ?—I asked Meiklejohn to meet me about eleven or twelve the next day.

Yes ?—He said he would.

Had you ever been to any of the lodgings at the West-end on any single occasion ?—No.

Did you ever go to Reinhardts ?—No.

At the dining-room at St. Pancras did you see any letter ? I did.

What letter ?—The one which I had written to Druscovich on the Monday night.

Who had the letter ?—Druscovich.

What did he say about it ?—He said it was the letter which I had written to him.

Was it in your handwriting —Yes ; but it was a disguised hand.

What did Druscovich say about it ?—He said "You must have got somebody to write this letter. I told him I had written it myself, and could prove it to him by writing it in a similar manner.

Did you do so ?—I did.

Did he look at what you had written ?—He did, and proceeded to destroy my letter.

Is that all that passed ?—Yes.

In what state was Druscovich ?—He was still very excited.

Do you remember him saying anything particular to Meiklejohn ?—He reproached him with getting him into a scrap.

What did he say ?—"You have deceived me, Jack. Youve got me into a nice scrape." Meiklejohn said. "Oh its all right," and Druscovich said, "Its not all right."

Did you see anybody else at the Pancras Station ?—Yes, I saw Inspector Woodruff.

Did you know him ?—I told him on one occasion that I was Meiklejohn's brother.

Did you speak to him on that night ?—No ; I only saw him on the arrival of the train. He meets every train, I believe.

Did you three leave the Railway Hotel together ?—I left Meiklejohn and Druscovich together. I went home—29, Narcus-road.

Did you stay there that night ?—Yes.

Did anybody come to arrest you ?—No. I went out at the appointed time, but saw no one. That was Thursday the 28th. I went to the King Lud, at the bottom of Ludgate-hill.

Whom did you meet there in the first instance ?—I believe Street came with me, and afterwards I was Meiklejohn.

About what time ?—Twelve o'clock.

What passed between you ?—I asked him for the numbers of the notes that were stopped. He produced a small pieces of paper with the numbers of the notes.

What did he say ?—He told me they were the numbers. I either copied the numbers or he gave me the paper.

In whose handwriting were the numbers ?—Meiklejohn's.

Was anything said about these numbers ?—He said only the last 60 £100 notes had been stopped.

Did you ask him how he got the numbers ?—He may have told me, but I don't recollect.

What did you do ?—I went with him to the Bodega wine store, opposite.

Did anyone else go with you ?—Street.

Did you see anybody at the Bodega ?—Shore.

Who is he ?—An inspector of police.

Anyone else with you ?—Meiklejohn's wife was with Meiklejohn.

Did anything pass while Meiklejohn and Shore were there ?—I don't think Shore saw me at all. He was standing with his back to me. Meiklejohn said, "I want to have a word with Shore," and I left.

Did you do anything before leaving ?—I lent Meiklejohn £20 in gold ; but this was before going to the Bodega.

Where did you get the £20 from ?—I believe that street got it from the Bank of England the Saturday previously. Meiklejohn said he had come up without any money and he wanted to make a few purchases. He said, "Just let me have a few pounds."

Did you make an appointment with him before leaving ?—Yes, at eight o'clock that evening, at his house in South Lambeth-road.

Was anything said what that appointment was for ?—Yes, but I don't recollect.

When you left, what did you do ?—I telegraphed to Wilson to find Benson, as I had not his address in Glasgow.

Who is Wilson ?—An inspector in the Scotch police.

Did you get an answer ?—I believe I told him to search the hotel.

Did you get the address ?—Yes.

How ?—By Benson's own telegram.

What was Benson's address ?—Cray's Hotel, Glasgow, and I tegraphed to him the number of notes. (After a pause,) I'll not be sure whether I telegraphed to Benson, Bale, or my brother.

Which station did you telegraph from ?—I was sending as many as 30 or 40 telegrams away every day at that time. I used to drive round in my gig and select as many offices as I could.

Mr. Besley thought the telegrams ought to be produced.

Mr. Poland contended that the substance of the telegrams was at present sufficient, and afterwards he would show what had become of them.

Sir J. Ingham could not see how the story was to be told except by the telegrams being dealt with in this way.

Mr. Besley—I have no desire to be obstructive, but I have a general administration for the rules of evidence.

Exmination continued—I saw Meiklejohn the same evening at his house. He was in bed.

What state was he in ?—I think he had been drinking.

On Saturday, the 30th, did you go to the Kentish Town Station ?—Yes.

What time ?—About four o'clock. I went to catch the train due at twenty minutes past four.

Who did yod see there ?—Druscovich.

How came you to meet him ?—I believe he was there by an appointment made by Meiklejohn. Meiklejohn came afterwards. We all went to a public-house turning out of Leighton-road.

Where did you first see Meiklejohn ?—He got out of the train from Derby. We went into the bar at the public-house.

What took place ?—Druscovich said he had been to Newmarket.

When ?—On the previous day.

Yes ?—The landlord of the public-house asked him if he had been to Newmarket.

Yes ?—I said, "No, he means the New Cattle Market." The landlord said, "Oh, I thought you meant the Newmarket races. Druscovich said," I only meant the Cattle Market."

Well ?—Meiklejohn called me at one side and asked me what I was going to give Druscovich. I don't remember what reply I made, but I made some appointment.

Did you make any arrangements with Meiklejohn ?—To leave Druscovich some money on the Monday night.

Where at ?—At Meiklejohn's house.

With whom did you arrange that ?—With Meiklejohn.

Was the amount mentioned ?—No.

What further passed ?—Meiklejohn said, "I suppose you will give Druscovich five cents. (£500) ?" I answered that I should not give him so much. On reflection, I think the conversation as to the five cents. took place at the King Lud.

What arrangement was made ?—That the money should be left at Meiklejohn's house for Druscovich.

Did Druscovich hear the conservation ?—I think not.

Was anything said to him about the money ?—I think not on that occasion.

How came you to meet Meiklejohn at the train ?—It was by appointment.

On the Monday or Tuesday following did you leave anything at Meiklejohn's house ?—A cigar-box containing £200 in gold. This money was the proceeds of some notes which had been changed at the Bank of England. I saw Mrs. Meiklejohn.

Was the box addressed to anyone ?—Yes.

To whom ?—Druscovich.

When you gave it to Mrs. Meiklejohn what did you say to her ?

Mr. Williams objected to the question.

Mr. Poland maintained that a declaration accompanying an act was evidence.

Sir J. Ingham disallowed the objection.

Witness—I said to Mrs. Meiklejohn, "When Druscovich comes, will you give him the box ?"

On the following Wednesday did you see Benson on his return from Glasgow ?—On the Wednesday or Thursday.

You afterwards went with him to Brighton ?—Yes.

Do you remember seeing one of the bills offering a reward for a cabman ?—Yes.

When did you return from Brighton ?—On the night of the Cesarewitch—that would be Oct. 10. From Brighton I telegraphed to Palmer asking him to meet me at the public-house at the corner of South Lambethroad.

Did you see him there ?—Yes. I asked him if he knew anything about the cab inquiry, and he said he did not. I left then, as I had another appointment for the same hour. I had some conversation with Palmer about the Cesarewitch. At that time I had not seen the bill about the cabman. The next day I returned to Brighton.

Did Benson go with you or not ?—Yes.

How long did you stay at Brighton ?—Until the following Saturday.

How come you to return then ?—In consequence of receiving the bill.

Mr. Poland said the bill offered a reward of £2 to the cabman who drove Benson from the railway station on his return to London from Glasgow. (To witness :) Did Benson return with you ?—Yes.

Where did you stay on your return ?—At my own house.

Where did Benson go ?—Either to Brighton or to the Castle and Falcon, in Aldersgate-street.

You have mentioned that you sometimes called yourself Giffard. Did Benson occasionally go by that name ?—Yes, and when he did so I took my proper name.

How long did Benson stay at the Castle and Falcon ?—Two or three days. His servant was with him. I did not stay there myself.

Do you remember going there on one occasion ?—Yes ; the second day that Benson was staying there.

Did you see Meiklejohn there at all ?—Yes.

Did you meet him there ?—I must have gone with him there in a cab ?

Had you seen him, then, before this ?—Yes ; I believe he arrived by train at Kentish Town from whence we took took a cab for the Castle and Falcon.

Had Benson a private room ?—Yes.

How came you to meet Meiklejohn ?—I cannot remember now.

What took place at the Castle and Falcon ?—Benson and I had some conversation about the money we should give Meiklejohn, and we arranged to make Meiklejoin an offer. Benson conversed with him at some length, and wound up by offering him £300, which he refused. I was laughing behind Benson, and Meiklejoin said "I suppose you set that b—— Jew on to me ?" (Laughter.)

Is Benson a Jew ?—I do not know.

Mr. Williams—How can he possibly tell ? (Laughter.)

Witness—Meiklejohn said, "You make me an offer. Bill." I said "Well, £500." He said "All right." (Laughter.)

Did you have any refreshment there ?—Yes, the three of us.

What was it ?—A bottle of champagne.

Had you the £500 with you ?—No.

What was said about it ?—I said I would go home and get it, and, if possible, meet Meiklejoin at Kentish Town Station. He was returning to Derby by train.

What time were you to meet him there ?—About half-past eight. I left the Castle and Falcon alone and went home in a cab.

At home did you get some notes ?—Yes.

How many ?—Five.

What were they ?—£100 Clydesdale Bank notes.

Who had you get them from ?—Benson.

When had he given them to you ?—On his return from Glasgow.

Had you any other Clydesdale notes besides those ?—Yes ; but I do not remember the total amount. I found my gig when I got home. I drove to the Kentish Town Station and caught the train.

Whom did you see at the station ?—Meiklejohn, in the train.

What did you give him ?—I handed the notes to him in the carriage.

What did you say to him ?—I cannot recollect. The notes were not wrapped in anything. I had not had time.

Did you see anything of Benson at the station ?—I believe he was in the carriage. This was a Midland train, stopping at Derby. I think Benson had arranged to go to Derby by that train and afterwards to Matlock.

Where did you next see Benson ?—At Derby.

Why did you go to Derby ?—In consequence of a telegram I received either from Benson or Meiklejohn.

When did you go ?—On the following Friday ?—

Whom did you see there ?—Both Meiklejohn and Benson at the Midland Hotel. On the next day I returned to London.

For the present we will reserve what transpired at this interview. After that did you see Druscovich ?—Yes.

When ?—The day the Cambridgeshire was run, Oct. 24th I think.

Where did you see him ?—At Newmarket.

Did you know a cabman named Macnab, in Glasgow ?—I have heard of him.

Did you hear of the name from either of the prisoners ?—I have no recollection.

Was anybody with Druscovich at Newmarket ?—I saw a man with him, who was looking very intently at me, and I thought it was the cabman from Glasgow.

After the visit to Newmarket did you see Meiklejohn ?—Yes ; at Dick's Hotel, on Oct. 30. I went there with him and met Druscovich.

Where is Dick's Hotel ?—Near Temple Bar.

Where did you meet Meiklejohn before going there ?—I do not remember.

When you three together what passed ?—The conversation was about the case. Meiklejohn left in order to catch the train, and Druscovich then said he wanted to speak to me. I walked outside the hotel with him, and he asked if I would ride a little way with him in a cab. I said "Yes," and we drove away in a hansom. I asked him what he wanted, and he said, "I have not had enough." I said "Very well ; then I will see you in the morning and let you have some more."

What further passed between you then ?—I asked him if he would fix an appointment for the next day, and he told me to meet him at twelve o'clock at the Northumberland Hotel. I told him that was very near Flintoff's. He said that did not matter ; he had had me looked at by the cabman at Newmarket. I said, "Very well ; I will be there to-morrow morning at twelve o'clock." This last conversation took place on the board of the hansom cab, and I left him on the Thames Embarkment.

Did you keep the appointment ?—I did.

Did you see Druscovich ?—Yes. I do not know in what part of the hotel I saw him in the first instance, but we finally went into the parlour.

What took place ?—I gave him £100.

In what money ?—£80 in gold, £10 in Bank of England notes, and the rest in local notes, which I had got at Newmarket. I do not think I made any remark when I gave him the money. He put it into his pocket.

At this time had you any banking account ?—I had four or five. (Laughter.)

When was it you gave Druscovich this money ?—It was four or five days after I was at Newmarket.

Were you at Matlock at any time ?—Yes.

When ?—On Oct. 20, I think.

Were you there more than once ?—Yes.

How long did you stay there ?—Only the evening of one day and the morning of the next.

Who did you see there ?—Benson.

Any one else ?—Bensons's servant. (A laugh.)

When you left Matlock did you go to Derby at all ?—You are bound to go there, but I did not stop there.

Do you remember any conservation with Benson and Meiklejohn about the Clydesdale notes ?—Yes.

Where ?—That was at the Midland Hotel, Derby.

Now, I will ask you what was the conversation ?—I had a conversation first in Meiklejohn's absence.

What happened in Meiklejohn's presence ?—I informed Meiklejohn that Benson had told me about the note he had passed at Leeds. Meiklejohn said he knew Henderson, of Leeds, and he thought it would be all right.

Who do you mean by "he"—the person who had passed the note at Leeds ?—Meiklejohn. I think there was no other conversation that Meiklejohn was present at.

Do you know who Henderson is of Leeds ?—He is the superintendent of police there.

Mr. Poland said he was approaching a new branch of the evidence, and this might be a convenient point at which to adjourn.

Sir J. Ingham—How long do you think the examination-in-chief of this witness will last ?

Mr. Poland—I am coming to a very important part of the case now, that with reference to the Bridge of Allan ; and there will, of course, be subsequent matters to enter into.

Sir J. Ingham—Will you finish to-morrow ?

Mr. Poland—It is difficult to estimate. At all events, I shall nearly, if I do not altogether finish.

Mr. Besley—I may at once say that I do not think my cross-examination will last more than half an hour.

Mr. Wontner—And mine will not be long.

Sir J. Ingham—And what does Mr. Montagu Williams say ?

Mr. Williams—I cannot pledge myself to any time. If the prosecution purpose calling Benson I shall ask permission to reserve my cross-examination of this man. I may mention, in view of future arrangements, that the Penge murder case in which I am engaged, will commence before the Lord Chief Justice at the Old Bailey next Tuesday, and will undoubtedly occupy until the following Friday.

Sir J. Ingham—Then we must meet on the Saturday, and in the following week sit for at least three days.

The Court then adjourned until this (Friday) morning at ten o'clock.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, the new and fast STEAM LAUNCH belonging to the ESTATE of the late Dr. MACGREGOR. For particulars apply to

FRASER & MILLER,
Engineers, Carnac Bunder.

August 22nd, 1877.

WILL OPEN SHORTLY,
"TEMPLE BAR,"
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT,
RAMPART ROW.

WAVERLEY BILLIARD SALOONS,
(Opposite the Municipal Office).
FRESHLY DECORATED AND ENLARGED.
NEW FIRST CLASS TABLES.
Pool every Evening at 9 o'clock.
COLD SUPPERS.
WINES AND LIQUORS OF FIRST QUALITY.

MR. ANUNDRAO POOTLAJEE begs to notify for the information of the Public that he has got a large STOCK of DRY GRASS or HAY of a Superior sort stacked both at ELPHINSTONE BUNDER and BYCULLA near and opposite to the Victoria Gardens on Sonabae's ground, and wishes to dispose it off at a reasonable rate.

For further particulars please apply to him at his residence opposite to Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy's, Girgaum, between the hours of 6 and 10 a. m., and after that at the places abovementioned.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK.

AN AUCTION SALE of SURPLUS STORES of this Company will be held at the Parell Stores Depôt in the first week in October next.

The surplus Stores include Anvils, Augers, Screw and Shell, Bells, Boring Tackle, Chain, Chisels, Copper Plates, Files, Gun Metal Ingots, Hooks, Argand Lamps, Planes, Padlocks, Rivets, Saws, Shearing Machine, Rope, Scrap Steel, Brass, Copper, Iron wrought and other Stores.

Catalogues and full particulars may be obtained from the Company's Storekeeper at Colaba one month before the commencement of the sale.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Fort Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1877.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(Lately vacated by S. Rose & Co.)

BEG to notify that they have received direct from Vienna, a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing, the same consists of :—

Fancy made Walking Morning Coats.
Dress and Frock Coats with Silk Lining.
Fancy Trowsers and Waistcoats of superfine Cashmere, &c.
Black Cloth, Cashmere and Linen Suits.
Linen White Handkerchiefs.
Boys' Cashmere and Linen Suits.
The very best quality, newest fashion, and finish.

These Goods have been selected personally by Mr. Greenblatt with great care and taste, and he is confident that they are suitable for India. They are cut and made in Vienna ; the finish is much superior to any that can be found in India.

S. G. & Co. have engaged in Vienna, the services of an experienced Cutter, who, in case the clothing requiring any alteration, will attend to the same at once.

N. B.—The prices are very moderate. An inspection is respectfully solicited.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
10, Meadow Street.

For sale at this Office.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES,
By Clymer, Dixon & Co. Size of platen 40 by 25.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notic of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placard exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertiser may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on it Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS.

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum.
„ 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Capital Paid up—£1,500,000.
Reserve Funds—£500,000

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 „

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
AKYAB.
RANGOON.
PENANG.
SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.
HONGKONG.
MANILLA.
SHANGHAI.
HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

Grants drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches ;

Negotiates, and receives for collection, bills of exchange ; effects remittances in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission ; and conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows :—

6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 „ .... 5 „ „

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, the following SUPERIOR SHERRIES :—

MONTILLA	Rs. 25 per dozen.
SOLERA..........................	„ 23 „

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from St. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

CHASSELAS (White)	Rs. 12 0	per doz. qts.
Do. (1865 Vintage)..........	„ 17 0	„
HERMITAGE (Red)	„ 12 0	„
TOKAY (1865, Vintage)..........	„ 17 0	„

GRINDLAY-GROOM & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious Complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other Diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all Bilious Affections, Liver and Stomach Complaints, and Indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta ; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras ; Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
ORANGE BITTERS
("STANDARD BRAND.")
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Finest Tonic either by itself or as blended with Sherry, Champagne, Gin, &c.

A Valuable Cordial, and far superior to the pungent and nauseous compounds sold under the name of Bitters.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

Wholesale of VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON, E.C.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May 1st, 1877. WILLIAM S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.

The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)

The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.

The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708. 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

Copies of the Annual Report, may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 29th June 1877.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little daily (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir E. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Prepared only by
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
Prepared only by
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,

Agents.—Treacher & Co. ; Kemp & Co. ; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S genuine SCOTCH JAMS are prepared with Fruit and pure Cane Sugar, without the admixture of the pulp of any other fruit.
FACTORIES : LONDON AND ABERDEEN.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electroplated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions. Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply
FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

ECONOMY AND DURABILITY.
IMPORTANT ARTICLES.
TO ALL MILL AND SHIP OWNERS AND USERS OF STEAM POWER.

FOR external coating Marine and Stationery Boilers, Steam Pipes, Cylinders, &c., &c., &c., with THE EAGLE NON-CONDUCTING COMPANY'S PATENT CEMENT.

Sole Agent for Bombay,
J. NEWELL,
Mazagon.

Certificate.—This is to certify that I have tried the Eagle Non-Conducting Cement on our boilers, and have found saving in fuel about 10 per cent. Temperature of the boilers is greatly reduced. IT IS SOUND AND FREE FROM CRACKING.

(Signed) NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent to the Nursey S. and W. Company, Ld.

For further particulars, please apply to Mr. DOSSABHAI RUSTOMJEE, 26, Old Sonapoor Lane, Chundunwady.

P. S.—Also, Rahtjen's Patent Composition for Ships' bottoms gives many advantages, viz., dries quicker than any other paint, and enables three coats to be given in one day, gain in speed, less frequent docking, saving time and expense, thorough protection against rust, grass and barnacles, easily and inexpensively applied. Apply as above.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay :
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of brown thorough-bred Waler geldings, 6 and 7 years old, 14-3 high, stylish movers, broken to single and double harness—one a broken Cavalry charger—Rs. 1,300.

A chesnut Waler gelding, 7 years, 15-3 high, well broken to saddle, and perfectly quiet to ride, up to any weight, Rs. 800.

A large bay Arab horse, 5 years, 15 hands, well broken to single and double harness, rides well and would make a good charger, Rs. 550.

A very handsome and well-bred grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-1½ high, a splendid stepper, perfect in single harness, has also carried a lady, Rs. 400.

A grey Arab galloway, 5 years old, 14 hands, very showy, makes a good lady's horse, Rs. 350.

A very powerful fleabitten grey Arab horse, 7 years, 15 hands, very fast in harness, suitable for either brougham or dogcart, Rs. 500.

A chesnut Arab colt, 4 years, 14-2½, well broken to harness and rides well, Rs. 550.

A handsome pair of dappled grey Pegu ponies, 6 years, 13 hands, perfectly broken to harness, go fast, and steady, and well suited for a lady's driving, Rs. 900.

A chesnut stud-bred colt, 5 years, 14-3, exceedingly good tempered, perfectly broken to saddle and harness, Rs. 400.

A strong and powerful grey Cabool horse, 7 years, 14 hands, goes well in harness, and suitable for brougham or shigram, Rs. 200.

A chesnut Australian brougham horse, 15-1, a good working horse, Rs. 150.

A grey Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1 high, broken to single harness, and rides well, Rs. 350.

A stylish and high set English built mail phaeton, in excellent order, Rs, 500.

A Cee-spring buggy, nearly new, Rs. 400.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stalles, Bombay, 25th July 1877.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS :—
Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Calcutta.
Bathgate & Co. ditto.
Cowfield & Co. ditto.
Barrie & Co., Madras.
Treacher & Co., Bombay

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,0 0 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852....................	£ 76,925
Do.	1862....................	£300,699
Do.	1872....................	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms ; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL .... „	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......................... „	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......................... „	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin.............. „	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL..........Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL. „	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.......... „	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.............. „	,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows :—

The Life Fund, Government Securities £108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto. 51,080
£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

Agents in Bombay :
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office : 6, Old Court House Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DECLARATION OF BONUS.
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
Established 1869.

HEAD OFFICE :—Meerut. | BRANCH OFFICE :—Bombay.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.

The Company's Affairs are Annually *Investigated by an* Independent *Actuary.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.

THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants participating at each Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

The First Quinquennial Investigation took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the Ascertained Surplus 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of Forty per cent. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. [cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10=40 per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 0	22 8 0=32 „
1872 March ..	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7=24 „

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875 :—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.

Agents at Bombay :—A. R. GORDON, Esq.,
3, Dean Lane, Fort.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—London : Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C. —Paris : Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta : Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—Madras : Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.